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REVIEW OF POLITICS.

THE Italian Chambers have met for the consideration of the Convention, which secures the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. It is, perhaps, rather early to speculate upon the course of their deliberations; but little hesitation need be felt in predicting the result at which they will arrive. With every week that has elapsed since the announcement of the arrangement in question, the public opinion of the country has grown more decided and unanimous in respect to its real value, and its ultimate effect. Although Mazzini has fulminated against it one of his wild proclamations, and although Garibaldi has been induced to declare his dissent from any compromise with Louis Napoleon, or even a temporary renunciation of the policy of "action"—the good sense of the nation has pronounced unhesitatingly in favour of the course adopted by Victor Emmanuel and his ministers. The population of Turin, no doubt, still feel acutely the sacrifice which they are called upon to make by the transference of the capital to Florence; but they are apparently becoming reconciled to a measure which the common interest of the whole country demands, and it is at all events clear that no further opposition of a violent character need be apprehended from them. The ministerial explanations, which have been given to the Chambers with frankness and promptitude, are calculated to disarm suspicion and to conciliate support. They do not dissemble the fact that great sacrifices are involved in the transference of the capital; but they justify them on the ground that these sacrifices will result in the removal of foreign troops from the Italian soil, and in a satisfactory solution of the Roman question. They ask the nation to submit to them in the name of its "dignity, independence, and country." It is, of course, impossible to say whether any, and if so, what secret stipulations may have been entered into at the same time. We cannot pretend to form any decided opinion as to the truth of the rumours which allege that France is to receive territorial compensations for the evacuation of Rome. But the diplomatic documents laid before the Chambers confirm, so far as they go, the indignant denial which the Marquis Pepoli has already given to these statements. A note from the Chevalier de Nigra, the Italian ambassador in Paris, to the foreign minister, narrates the whole course of the negotiations, and if this be anything like a truthful account of what has taken place, it appears that his Government were by no means disposed to purchase at too high a cost the advantage which they sought. Notwithstanding they were asked to give some "real guarantee in order to inspire the Pope with confidence in the Catholic sentiment of the King of Italy," they declined to do more than promise not to attack

the Pontifical territories; they gave their representatives orders to reject all conditions contrary to the right of the nation; and they made it well understood that Italy did not bate one jot of its just hopes and pretensions, but merely undertook to renounce all violent means of realizing them. So far all appears to be perfectly fair and straightforward. There is no pretence for saying that the terms of the Convention involve any concession which it is unworthy of the dignity of Italy to make, due consideration being had to the circumstances of the case. And we entertain little doubt that the Chambers will think that it is the wisest and most patriotic course to adopt the arrangement as it stands, without prying too curiously into the motives which may have influenced the Emperor of France, and without calling upon Della Marmora and his colleagues to avow with inconvenient explicitness the results to which they expect that it will lead. They will not on this occasion be found wanting in the patience and self-restraint which they have hitherto so signally exhibited, but content with the advantage they have gained, they will await with confidence the inevitable solution which time and opportunity must bring to the Roman question.

The designs of Prussia upon one at least of the Danish Duchies are being gradually unveiled. The Lauenburg Diet have passed a resolution in favour of immediate annexation to the north German kingdom. It is scarcely likely that this would have been done before it was ascertained that the proposition was agreeable to the Court of Berlin. But if such an improbable event had taken place, nothing would have been easier than for M. von Bismarck and his master to make it clearly understood that they nourished no intention of aggrandizing their own country. Instead of taking such a course, one of their semi-official journals has been instructed to declare that it is impossible to comply with the wishes of the Lauenburg Diet "without further negotiations," but that "Prussia, fully appreciating their frank and honourable advances, will neglect nothing to meet the wishes of the population and produce a satisfactory state of affairs." In other words, Prussia will leave no stone unturned to appropriate this portion at any rate of the territory recently torn from Denmark. But will she stop there? Nothing in her recent conduct—nothing in her past history—nothing in her traditional policy leads us to expect even thus much of moderation on her part. Lauenburg is, after all, but a small reward for her sacrifices in the German cause; and no doubt the people of Holstein are quite as anxious as those of the neighbouring province to become the subjects of the House of Hohenzollern. Indeed, we know that some of them—under what inspiration we need not stop to inquire—have already expressed themselves in this sense. And it is rather ominous that the

newspaper to which we have already referred has, within the last few days, been careful to explain that the great German Powers waged no war for the interests of the Duke of Augustenburg. If the only object to be regarded is the rather vague one of securing the rights of German nationality, it will not be difficult to show that this will be best attained by the virtual annexation of Sleswig and Holstein to Prussia. No arrangement is so well calculated to protect them against the encroachments to which it may be said that they are still liable at the hands of Denmark. Such a line of argument will at all events come with irresistible force from a state which is practically master of the situation.

A good deal of curiosity has been excited, and not a little gossip is afloat, with respect to the impending meeting of the Emperors of France and Russia. It arises ostensibly out of a mere act of courtesy on the part of the former. The Czar having visited the Empress Eugenie, while staying at Swalbach, Louis Napoleon can do no other than return the call when his brother sovereign is resident for a time on French territory. It does not appear to us that any further explanation of his Majesty's journey to Nice is necessary. But of course that does not satisfy those who are always on the look-out for mysterious political combinations, and are firmly convinced that a couple of kings cannot meet without discussing some combination big with the fate of Europe. Accordingly, the old story of a Franco-Russian alliance is revived; and it is hinted that another Alexander and another Napoleon are about to conclude another treaty of Tilsit. We cannot, however, help thinking that such apprehensions have little plausibility. The only probable object of a Franco-Russian alliance is the settlement of the Eastern question in a sense favourable to the views and the special interests of the two States in question. But past experience seems to show that it is not possible to reconcile their pretensions; and even if it were, the internal condition of Russia is such as to place it at present quite beyond her power to resume a course of aggressive foreign policy, even in conjunction with France. Besides, such an alliance would be inconsistent with those friendly and intimate relations which the state of Poland renders it necessary for the Court of St. Petersburg to cultivate with the German Powers. On the other hand, involving, as it must do, the definitive desertion by the Emperor Napoleon of the cause of Poland, it would be deeply unpopular amongst all classes in France. Upon the whole, therefore, it is our decided impression that this meeting has no political significance, and that it is not likely to be attended with any more important political results than such as may arise from the creation of a feeling of personal friendliness towards each other on the part of two powerful sovereigns.

It appears that the character of Earl Russell's recent despatch in regard to the affairs of Greece—to which we referred last week—has been grossly misrepresented by the foreign press. The noble Earl has not declared that England, in conjunction with France and Russia, would take steps for the maintenance of order in that country and for strengthening the reigning dynasty. So far from this, he has expressly declined the invitation of Count Sponnech to interfere in the internal affairs of Greece, even so far as to exert the influence of England with the National Assembly, in order to induce them to vote the constitution without unnecessary delay. He has at the same time expressly disclaimed any connection between her Majesty's Government and a so-called English party; and has enunciated in the clearest manner the sound principle, that the less foreign powers meddled with the domestic politics of Greece the better would be the prospect of internal tranquillity and external peace for that kingdom. Nothing can be more unexceptionable than the whole of this document, which certainly shows that his lordship has profited by the criticisms to which his previous diplomatic productions have been subjected. A few years ago he would hardly have resisted the temptation to inculcate sound Whig principles upon the Hellenes, or to deliver them a lecture on the theory and practice of constitutional government. As it is, he contents himself with permitting our representative at Athens to express to any deputies who may speak to him on public affairs an opinion in favour of an early settlement of the constitution. As a general rule it may be as well that our ministers should express no opinions whatever upon the internal affairs of

the States to which they are accredited. But considering the share we have had in finding a sovereign for Greece, and the peculiar position in which we stand to that country as one of the protecting powers, it would be prudish to insist upon such extreme reticence in the present instance. The advice which Mr. Erskine is instructed to give is unquestionably sound; and if it be tendered without undue obtrusiveness it may probably have a good effect.

The announcement that the New Zealand war was over seems to have been premature. The official despatches show that it is only the Tauranga chiefs who have submitted themselves to the Queen, leaving those of Taranaki still in revolt. But this at once reduces the war to very manageable dimensions. Nor is it probable that the tribes who are still standing out will protract a resistance to our power which they must now see to be useless. We may therefore confidently anticipate the complete pacification of the island at an early date. That this is likely to be effected on terms both generous to the natives and just to the colonists must be a source of satisfaction to all who are not disposed to push the claims of either party to an extreme. We have always contended that while the Maories should be treated with leniency and consideration, substantial compensation should be exacted for the trouble and expense to which we have been put by the war, and that provision should be made for the expansion of our settlements. Both these objects seem to be attained by the treaty which Sir George Grey has concluded with the Tauranga tribes. They retain at least three-fourths of their land, which is amply sufficient for their support; while the other fourth, which is justly confiscated, will supply the immediate wants, at any rate, of the English settlers. This is a very fair arrangement, and we are glad to learn that it has been made with the full concurrence of the Governor's responsible ministers. For this shows that the majority of the colonists are by no means disposed to deal hardly with the natives, and justifies a hope that relations of real cordiality and friendship may be established between the two races.

The fortune of war seems once more in favour of the Confederates. It is clear that the recent operations, both on the north of the Potomac and in the neighbourhood of Petersburg, resulted far more disastrously to the Federal arms than we had previously been led to suppose. General Lee, indeed, claims a signal victory in the former quarter, and asserts that in the battle of the 7th inst. he not only captured ten guns, but drove the enemy back for five miles. There need be no hesitation in accepting this as a substantially accurate account of what really took place, since it is evident that the Federals have since been unable to resume their operations against Richmond. When it is considered how necessary it is for Mr. Lincoln's electioneering purposes that battles should be fought, and that victories should (if possible) be won at the present moment, the cause of this inactivity is sufficiently clear. In the Shenandoah Valley Sheridan has found it expedient to retreat from Harrisonburg to Strasburg, a distance of more than fifty miles. The careful suppression of all news from his army by the Government at Washington leaves us in doubt as to the precise cause of this retrograde movement; but as we find Sheridan claiming the victory in a cavalry skirmish, fought in the immediate neighbourhood of Strasburg, it is obvious that he had been pursued with a closeness and a vigour which warrant the belief that his pace had been accelerated by defeat. But although he has not been able to hold his own in the field against the Confederates, who are now said to be under the command of Longstreet, he has had abundant success of another kind. He is able to boast that he has devastated the whole country along his line of retreat, and that in retaliation for the death of one of his soldiers, who seems to have been shot by some marauders, he burned all the houses within a distance of five miles from the spot where this occurred. Comment upon the atrocity of this mode of making war is wholly unnecessary. It is simply war as Tilly made it, or as Turenne carried it on in the Palatinate. The Federal generals seem determined to show us that war has lost none of its horrors, nor man any of his ferocity, during the centuries in which we imagined that something had been gained to humanity and civilization. Turning to Georgia, we find the Confederates steadily closing round Sherman. According to the last advices Hood was in position at Dallas, which is considerably to the north-west of Atlanta; and there was a report that the Southern troops had also

captured Rome, which is still further to the north. Under these circumstances the Federal commander, who must have extreme difficulty in maintaining his line of communication, is in no slight danger of finding himself besieged in the place which he has so recently gained. It is at all events clear that he is quite unable to push his conquests further south. In Missouri General Price still holds his ground, but it is impossible to feel much interest or attach much importance to the irregular war which is carried on in this remote region.

There is no political news of great importance. The State elections are now proceeding, and are watched with interest for such indications as they afford of the probable result of the Presidential contest. In Ohio and Indiana the Republicans have triumphed by considerable majorities, and it may therefore be regarded as tolerably certain that Mr. Lincoln will receive the support of those States. In Pennsylvania the contest is a close one, and its issue is said to depend upon the soldiers' votes. Under present circumstances General McClellan can hardly expect to receive these, and it is therefore pretty safe to assume that the "key-stone State" is lost to him. But in truth little real importance now attaches to these elections. It has been for some time evident that Mr. Lincoln is quite certain of re-election if he can only contrive to keep up a decent show of success in the field until the day for taking the vote arrives. On the other hand, if defeat and disaster should intervene, he will be exposed to a revulsion of feeling which may yet carry the Democratic nominee in triumph to the White House. But if the success of McClellan is in this way just "on the cards," it is certainly most improbable. The Democrats can hardly escape the consequences of their vacillating conduct and their intestine divisions.

OUR NAVAL RESERVE.

OUR attempt at the formation of a Naval Reserve during the Russian war was none of the happiest. The Naval Coast Volunteer system was badly designed, and worse carried out. The promises under which the men were entered were probably never meant to be fulfilled; and the style of men thus entrapped rendered it a happy circumstance that we are chargeable with the wages, bounty, &c., of only 7,500 of them. Still £38,918 a year is a tolerable sum to be saddled with by such an abortive experiment. The alleged design was, to engage a body of seamen for the defence of our own waters, who were not to be required to go more than 100 miles from our coasts. The idea was simply preposterous, and as it never could have been practically carried out, so it was generally supposed by real seamen not to be intended in good faith. Suppose, for example, in the midst of the pressure of a maritime war, the *Royal Sovereign*, a so-called harbour-defence vessel, to be short of men, and that fifty or a hundred of these Naval Coast Volunteers were drafted to her. The *La Gloire* appears off Cork or Plymouth, the *Royal Sovereign* weighs anchor in chase; their distance at starting being ten miles. The Frenchman's disparity in speed being one knot an hour, the *Royal Sovereign* will not get within range till she is one hundred miles off the coast. A deputation of the most worthless of the crew then present a copy of the Act of Parliament under which they serve, to their captain. Would Captain Sherard Osborn desist in the chase, or, if compelled to chase 1,000 miles instead of 100, or if required to go right out to the West Indies in his country's service, would that officer hesitate for one moment as to taking his naval coast volunteers with him? The idea was too absurd, and seamen were not to be gulled. But long-shore watermen, unwary fishermen, and, in some cases, Irish pig-drovers, whose sea experience is limited to crossing the Channel in charge of their masters' swine, were induced by artful representations to join the Naval Coast Volunteers to the number of 7,500 men. What wonder, if naval officers looked on the whole thing as a delusion and a sham, and when the younger force, "The Royal Naval Reserve," was proposed, viewed with scorn and derision what is likely to prove a national mainstay? What wonder, also, if the real seamen, aware of the traditional Admiralty policy of fair promises and false performances, hesitated, long before believing in the new office, which looked "too good to be true?"

200,000 mercantile seamen, exclusive of 30,000 officers, and of the 76,000 colonial sailors, ought to produce a very numerous and efficient reserve, such as, under proper training in the

modern weapons of war, should be heartily welcomed by naval officers. 30,000 men in reserve is what is proposed, but 60,000 would be nearer our requirements, and of these but 17,769 have enrolled themselves, of whom 694 are certificated officers, and 2,635 are petty officers. It is said that about five-sixths of these are scattered over the world in their several ships, and that therefore only about 3,000 men would be available for a sudden emergency. If 60,000 men were enrolled, we might expect to have 10,000 men always at hand to form the nucleus of the crews of about twenty-five large iron-clads or ships of the line. The chief part of the remainder could be collected by the outlying ships of war in a few months.

Distrust of the Admiralty and unfounded dread of ill-treatment in a ship of war, are the chief deterring causes which prevent merchant seamen flocking into the Reserve in the required numbers. Another cause is the very properly high standard of qualification demanded, though in some respects these qualifications have a mistaken object—as when a standard of height is made an element of an able seaman's fitness to serve the Queen. An able seaman's worth consists in his skill and agility, which is very often in the inverse proportion to his inches. Small height, when combined with a narrow chest or undeveloped muscle, is a very reasonable disqualification; but lack of inches alone is no test of a sailor. "Little and good" is the Admiralty principle in reference to the numbers of the Reserve; let them extend this principle to the style of the men. In other respects the test of entry is unobjectionable. The pecuniary inducements are strong, amounting to £6 per annum retaining pay, £12 pension when sixty years of age, and a place in Greenwich Hospital or the Coastguard. The requirements in peace are small, being an annual attendance at drill for twenty-eight days in four periods, for which they receive an additional 1s. 8d. per day and provisions. We recommend those interested in this subject to visit the *President*, frigate, in the West India Docks. They will be well repaid by seeing a most respectable body of seamen, of the same stamp as naval petty officers, going noiselessly and actively through the great gun and sword exercises, in a style which few men-of-war's men (not actual gunners) could imitate, none excel. Cheerful obedience, prompt action, and unexceptionable conduct is the rule. Few naval officers who visit these training ships but would feel proud of commanding such fine fellows.

It speaks well for the officers intrusted with their instruction, that every year's experience adds to the increasing popularity of the Reserve. Thus, in the first year of its existence, 1860, only 2,879 men could be induced to join it. But in 1861 the numbers had increased to 8,229 men; in 1862, they were 14,715; in 1863, they were 16,949; and on the 30th September last, they consisted of 17,769 prime seamen, costing us £204,439 per annum. As years roll on, and distrust and prejudice are removed, we may hope for largely-increasing numbers—a consummation which recent very cheap enactments are likely to hasten. The Frenchman is said to be swayed by "glory," the Englishman by "gold." Though the saying be correct in the main, neither is indifferent to the other's motive of action. A "bit of ribbon" is a cheap reward, and one which the Admiralty, in dealing with their own seamen, are apt to neglect. They have, however, adopted this cheap principle with much success in reference to the Reserve. A distinctive ensign to a ship commanded by a Reserve officer,—a place on the Navy List for his name,—a naval uniform for his person,—these, and such like distinctions, operate far more with the gentlemen whom we wish to see as Naval Reserve officers than the very limited pay which the State can afford. Some similar distinctive mark for the men would prove a valuable incentive to volunteers. In the use of this cheap reward, care should be taken not to lower its value to the Reserve, nor to make it a cause of ill-feeling to the regular force. It is such cheap distinctions which make a naval officer's position honourable; and when they see their uniform mixed up with brown and grey or fustian about the docks, it causes no small irritation to the Royal Navy, whilst its degradation makes it of little value to the merchant officer.

It should be strongly impressed on the Reserve officers that the privilege of wearing naval uniforms should be cherished, not abused, and that when they don a part, they must wear the whole. The essence of the Reserve is the creation of mutual goodwill between the Queen's and the merchant's service. In conciliating the one, we should be careful not to irritate the other. Between the Militia and the Line similar jealousies are prevented, by making the colour of the button a very simple but efficiently distinctive mark. The one wears a white button, the other a yellow. Let a somewhat similar device be resorted to in the Naval Reserve, and let the officers

be taught to treat their uniforms with respect, and high-minded naval officers will soon cast aside their prejudices, and in foreign ports be glad to fraternize with the Reserve; and indeed, upon public grounds, they should be officially admonished to do so. Hitherto, the Reserve has been a success, limited only by its numbers. Let us but encourage intercourse between the two services,—officers and men,—and as a better acquaintance is formed, a better understanding will arise, distrust and jealousy will disappear, and the whole of the better portion of the merchant service will become really, if not nominally, our most efficient Reserve.

OUR SEMI-ROMAN INNOVATORS.

THE examination which has taken place before the Inspector of the Poor-law Board into the conduct of the Rev. E. Hillyard, Chaplain of the Norwich Workhouse, is at length concluded. Before the Inspector's report has been drawn up it would, perhaps, be premature to discuss fully the entire merits of the case; but so far as the story throws light on the proceedings of the Benedictine order, it may with propriety be noticed. Nothing, perhaps, is more remarkable, in connection with the semi-Roman innovators of the day, than their many inconsistencies with reference to the right of private judgment and of obedience to authority. The Norwich Benedictines, on more than one occasion, have been accused of tampering with the children of unwilling parents. So far as the charge is true, their excuse would possibly be that the right of spiritual pastors was paramount to the claims of earthly parents. The tirades, indeed, to which Brother Ignatius occasionally gives vent against Protestantism are chiefly based upon the dislike of himself and his friends to the right of private judgment which Protestantism implies; and the theory or "note" of Catholicism, if it means anything, means that authority is all, and that individual opinion is nothing. The cry is as old as the Papacy itself; but a sort of Protestant edition of it was an innovation of Dr. Newman's. That distinguished man was, however, far too logical not to carry out his premises to their legitimate conclusion. Dr. Newman's "Apologia" shows that reverence for authority was an instinct which Nature probably had given him, but which mental discipline had rendered inveterate. The authority of his Bishop was with him only second to the voice of God. He relates, with evident sincerity, his disposition to receive episcopal censure with humility, the weight he attached to episcopal wishes, and even to an episcopal word. When he conceived the Bench of Bishops to be unsound, he did not rebel,—he simply left a church which he believed to have lapsed from orthodoxy. His humility is one of the many portions of his mantle that has not descended to the large body of his followers and admirers. The Tractarians never surrender, not even to the voice of their spiritual superiors. We have learnt this from a vast number of experiences. If Bishops were uniformly obeyed, there would be fewer candlesticks and flowers, not to say fewer stoles and crosses in most of the dioceses of the country. Brother Ignatius, however, affords so singular an example of religious insubordination that it is worth while for a moment pausing to take cognizance of his case.

The monks who have gathered round the central figure of this silly but notorious young man, have all, it seems, taken the vow of monastic obedience. It was for an offence against this vow that the wretched monk Augustine—whose letter to a young boy a few weeks ago went the round of the English papers—was nominally dismissed. There is, then, such a thing as obedience in a monastery, even if there is no such thing as obedience in a diocese. More than this, the Rev. Mr. Hillyard acknowledges the existence of that virtue in a monastery:—"I once," he says, "refused Brother Martin the sacrament because he had threatened to strike a brother in the monastery a day or two before he afterwards came to my house. I told him he had broken his vows of obedience." Though Mr. Hillyard thus encourages the Benedictines to keep their vow of obedience among themselves, it does not seem that the Benedictines are as anxious to encourage Mr. Hillyard in his own vows. For Mr. Hillyard is also bound by vows. So much he admitted before the inspector at his examination. "There is a rule," he confesses, "for clergymen to obey their bishops. I swore canonical obedience to the Bishop. The Bishop condemned what I had been doing at St. Lawrence, but I still am doing it." Nor is it doubtful that Brother Ignatius and his monks knew perfectly how objectionable are their practices to the Bishop of the diocese; yet, without hesitation, they aid and abet the Rev. Mr.

Hillyard in practices equally distasteful to the public, to his employers, and to the very Bishop whom he has promised in all things lawful to obey. The truth is that none wear to pieces so completely the right of private judgment as those semi-Romanists who profess to hate and to condemn it. They appeal nominally from the habits of the English Church to the habits and ideas of other communities and of other times. They appeal from the body of which they are members to what they call Catholicism at large. In venturing to make the appeal, they are exercising the right of private judgment in its most notorious form, and out-protesting Protestantism itself. In order to end by being Catholic, they begin by being insubordinate and singular.

It is possible that Brother Ignatius, in contemplating the restoration of the monastic orders in England, has before his eyes the example of a greater man than is likely to be found among the Norwich Benedictines—namely, of Father Lacordaire himself. There are plenty of lessons to be learnt from the life of Lacordaire. He, too, became a monk, but it was not in defiance of the wishes of his ecclesiastical superiors. The authorities of his church had given him permission to revive the order and to don the dress, before he ventured to do so. Nor does the man who, for the sake of discipline, renounced the friendship of Lamennais, and who was ready to sacrifice his ambition and his reputation in obedience to authority, contrast feebly with a young English clergyman who seems to be of opinion that a ridiculous dress and unnecessary mummeries are worth preserving at the cost of the universal disapproval of his own Church. If there be such a thing as ecclesiastical discipline, does it hereafter lie in the mouth of Brother Ignatius to preach it? If Christian unity and Catholic unanimity is an inestimable treasure, are we to receive it through the agency of men whose sole mission seems to be to offend weak brethren, and to disgust the brethren who are strong? If in essentials the voice of Catholicism is to be heard, surely the voice of the English Church is worth something in matters of dress and ceremonial. The Benedictine order do not think so; and the sooner they quit a community to whose collective wish they pay so little respect—even when the veriest trifles are concerned,—the better for their own credit and consistency.

RAILWAY MISMANAGEMENT.

IT is clear that before very long there must be some interference of the Legislature in the management of our railways. Established for the public convenience, and having no other pretext for the powers committed to them, they have inverted the object for which they were created, and have made a convenience of the public. They are now our only means of inland locomotion, and how and when and at what expense we shall travel are questions which they settle for us without any possibility of control upon our part. They determine what trains they shall run, at what intervals one train shall follow another, by what number of servants their lines shall be worked, and under what system of signals. Neither the public on the one hand, nor the Government on the other, have any right to interfere. There is but one check we have upon them: we can sue them for compensation when they have maimed us for life or slaughtered our relatives. With that limitation they are absolute; and in their high-handedness they treat remonstrance with the utmost contempt. No matter what risks we run, or what inconvenience we suffer, they pursue their course with a supreme indifference to our complaints. We must come to them, and we shall come upon their terms. With what complete contempt of our interests those terms are settled, the loss of life which occurs yearly, and invariably through the grossest negligence, shows. But short of the extreme case of a "smash," there is a system of mismanagement which puts us in constant peril of accident, and occasions such inconvenience that a journey by rail occupies frequently more time than it did in the days of the stage-coach. For to one thing only does the company bind itself as to the question of time—it pledges itself that its trains shall not start before their appointed hour; but when they will arrive at their destination is a point upon which it reserves to itself the utmost latitude.

There is no greater sinner in this respect than the Great Western. By absorbing the West Midland and South Wales lines and by its successful opposition to rival projects, it is now "monarch of all it surveys," and a truly iron rule its subjects, traders, and passengers, have of it. There is, positively, no depending upon its trains. They neither start nor arrive at the times appointed for them; they take considerably more time for the performance of their journeys than was the case before its amalgamation with those companies. So great is

their remissness, that punctuality appears to be the very rare exception and an excessive want of it the rule. Instances are common of passengers arriving so late at Newport that the up West Midland trains have departed; while the West Midland trains due at Newport in time to let passengers proceed by the South Wales trains have arrived in time to learn that the latter trains have gone. Thus, Newport habitually receives visitors who are fain to inspect the lions of that interesting town against their will, or to post to their several destinations. Lord Llanover states that, in order to test the want of punctuality on the West Midland Line, he desired a person to note, on six consecutive days, the arrivals and departures of the trains intended to reach Newport in time for the down trains to Cardiff, Swansea, Llanelly, Carmarthen, and Milford Haven. Every day these trains were late: one train so late that passengers to places between Newport and Swansea had to wait in Newport four hours before they could be sent on to their destinations, while others going to Llanelly, Carmarthen, Tenby, and Milford, were obliged to remain there till 3.40 the following morning. Another train was, on an average, thirty-six minutes late every day: and this Lord Llanover was informed was "better time than usual." He appealed to the company and obtained from them a promise of inquiry. To test how this promise had been kept, he again had the time taken of the departure of the trains in question during the week before last, and the result was that the time kept by them was nearly as bad as before. "An M.P." adds his testimony to this want of punctuality. On Thursday week, desiring to travel to Abergavenny, he left home to meet a train advertised to leave Tewkesbury at 1.28, and to reach Great Malvern at 2.10. From Great Malvern he proposed to take the 2.32 train, which would arrive at Abergavenny at 4.25. The whole journey would thus have occupied a little less than three hours. This was the promise. What was the performance?—

"The Malvern train did not reach Tewkesbury till 2.15, in consequence, as I was told, of the Bristol train being late at Ashchurch. Instead of catching the Abergavenny train at Malvern, for which a margin of 22 minutes was professedly allowed, we met it coming out of the station as we went in. I was told by an official, with characteristic nonchalance, that the next train left at 6.40, which I found on the time-table was due at Abergavenny at 8.51. After a weary three hours and a half of waiting, I left Malvern in that train, but only to find a series of goods trains on the line involving an equal series of stoppages; one in the centre of Ledbury tunnel—the result being a fearful amount of whistling, shouting, and shunting, very trying to the more nervous of the passengers on a pitch-dark night with torrents of rain. Thus we were an hour and three-quarters late at Abergavenny, arriving at 10.45, instead of 8.51.

"Instead of three hours, my journey had lasted more than nine."

It is evident that, with a system under which such gross irregularities are habitual, it is impossible that travellers can reckon with any approach to certainty on fulfilling their engagements. The Great Western has obtained a monopoly of the traffic, and does what it likes. Taking longer time for its journeys than they occupied before its amalgamation with the West Midland and South Wales lines, it performs them with the grossest irregularity. It has been urged to give the inhabitants a more expeditious service, and has refused to do so. It has been entreated to insure them something like punctuality, but without effect. It has neglected to unite its stations with those of the amalgamated companies to the excessive inconvenience of passengers. Bad as its services are, it has increased its charges for freights, though the want of accommodation and punctuality are loudly complained of by traders. It is so deficient in engine power that it is very rare that goods trains are less than one hour late, while many are behind their time six or seven hours. Is such a state of things to be tolerated? The Great Western has fought persistently and successfully for the monopoly of traffic in this part of the country. When projects have been set on foot to make new lines from London, it has opposed them and successfully. By opposition and amalgamation it has made itself master of the position, and traders, passengers, and inhabitants are completely at its mercy. This is a violation of the true object of the railway system. It was established for the convenience of the public, and a company which wantonly neglects its duty in this regard becomes a public nuisance. The Great Western is not, indeed, a solitary offender, and we do not anticipate that under the best system it will be possible to secure an absolute punctuality. But it is quite possible by the increase of servants, by an increase of locomotive power, and by opening additional offices for the supply of tickets, to make a far greater approach to it than we find in the statement published by Lord Llanover. We have no doubt that if a time-keeper were appointed by Government at every principal

station to take the times of arrival and departure of trains, and if a penalty were inflicted for every gross delay, companies would quickly find means to keep their appointments better than they do.

THE ALDERMAN AND THE COW.

A FEW years ago, when General Garibaldi was the hero of the day, whose name was in everybody's mouth, a natural but consuming passion raged among English ladies to possess locks of the General's hair. If it had not been for one happy circumstance, either the General would by this time have had no hair left, or the ladies of England would have been disappointed in large numbers. Providentially, however, the colour of the General's hair relieved English travellers from a considerable difficulty. It was found that the tail of any respectable bay horse would supply locks of it in sufficient quantities to satisfy whole tribes of sisters and of cousins; nor were feminine enthusiasts likely to be over suspicious about the texture of a hero's hair. Down to this moment, accordingly, few of the fair wearers of Garibaldian hair-locks have the faintest notion of the common and simple source from which these locks were replenished, and, thanks to the bay horses of Old England, an Italian patriot, who is dear not only to his country but to ours, has been saved much serious inconvenience. It is a delightful, and, to the first inventor of the plan, ought to be a satisfactory reflection, to think how much pleasure has been given to a large number of our fellow-countrywomen by a slight and legitimate expedient. To have been the means of affording innocent enjoyment to many who admired General Garibaldi, but who had never seen him, without being the cause of the least trouble or annoyance to the General himself, should be a bright and sunny spot even in a chequered life. The possession of the hair of great men is a thing in itself calculated to please. Heroes may be said to have a kind of capillary attraction for the rest of mankind. Nor is this all. Such a possession has a tendency to elevate and raise the soul; and the tails of the various bays have unconsciously been the instrument, it may be, of making many a feminine bosom glow with heroic sentiments and noble sympathies. Thus more good has been wrought by the deception than ever could have been wrought by any single hero's limited growth of hair. Instead of two or three solitary monopolizers of his head, we have, as it is, a little multitude to whom the ideas and feelings inspired by the imaginary ownership of his hair have doubtless been of real use in early life.

To those who look back with satisfaction on the service which bay horses have so recently performed for the moral character of their sisters and their cousins, at first sight the conduct of the worthy Alderman at Hull, who eagerly bought up the cow that gave milk to the little Prince on board the *Salamis*, seems selfish and unsatisfactory. It would be a bad compliment to the fair admirers of that infantine personage to suppose that they are not interested in any cow that ever has fed him. Yet here was an Alderman of Hull selfishly snapping up a cow of much public interest, which ought, instead of passing into private hands, to have become for ever the property of the nation. It seems at first as if English ladies were in a similar predicament to that in which they might have been if the Garibaldian hair-locks had been restricted to Garibaldi's genuine hair, or—what is the same thing—if there had only been one available bay horse in Europe. Their natural instinct would incline them to regard the Hull Alderman with jealous envy. One can imagine at once their disappointment and his gain. It is not difficult to conceive him rising early in the morning to see the noble cow milked, or coming home with enthusiasm in the evenings from his counting house to watch her feeding. An alderman's life until dinner time probably has not many joys or many excitements. Exercise is a weariness to him, and meditation almost an impossibility. Making money and wondering whether he will be hungry at seven o'clock is the chief occupation of his day. And yet he has his beliefs and his opinions. He loves the Royal family, he acknowledges the powers that be, and he thanks heaven for the municipal corporations of the country. The cow which the little Prince had used would break in like a ray of exquisite delight on such a civic life. It would be a fresh excitement, and, above all, an excitement connected with the Royal family, and so linked to the British Constitution itself. While the intelligent creature lived, it would be something to know that his children were taking in their tea at breakfast what a Prince of the land had not disdained to sup out of a bottle pure; and when the cow died, its skin would be a species of heirloom, connecting the "Abbey" family with Windsor Castle. To be envied is

possibly the summit of human happiness, and if Mrs. Alderman Abbey is not envied by the other Lady Aldermen of Hull, human nature must be singularly sweet in Yorkshire. All these pure pleasures the cow which suckled the infant Prince could give, and Alderman Abbey was well advised to purchase it at any price.

It seems unkind to say a single word to hurt the feelings of a gentle-hearted and evidently a loyal snob. If the happiness of Alderman Abbey alone were concerned, it would be painful to any writer of feeling to destroy his illusions. But out of regard for the happiness of aldermen at large, and of the numbers who are inclined to follow Alderman Abbey and his cow with wistful eyes, it is well to point out that, thanks to another providential circumstance, the Hull Alderman can no more monopolize the cow that gave his Royal Highness milk, than any one lady in England can monopolize Garibaldi's hair. To prevent monopoly of the latter, Fortune gave us bay horses in profusion. To prevent monopoly of the former, it is ordained that there should be more cows than one whose milk has entered royal lips. His Royal Highness has not only, as we learn from the *Standard* and the *Morning Herald*, blue eyes and a sweet expression, but also a large appetite. Happy the country—and so far we should all agree with the Tory penny-a-liners—whose infant Princes are regular at their meals! For not merely is a healthy voracity in childhood a sure prognostic of a crop of cardinal virtues in future life, it is calculated to give much immediate pleasure to many Aldermen. In order to make the municipalities of England contented, his Royal Highness has only to give employment to a variety of cows. Nor need loyalty draw the line at cows. A sheep that gives broth to a Prince raises itself as much in the scale of quadrupeds as a cow that gives him milk. Its fleece ought at Hull to be worth its weight in gold. Has the infant Prince, again, been ever supported upon ass's milk? The happy donkey ought to be made free of Hull for ever, and to have its portrait hung up in the corporation hall. It is thus that Nature is ever lavish of her sources of delight to man. One princely cow would have been a joy to one, but a fountain of envy to the many. Nature accordingly has given us, in all human probability, several hundred princely cows; and there are as good cows yet to be bought elsewhere as the Alderman at Hull has succeeded as yet in buying.

A Cow Company, Limited—whose business would be to secure all the cows which have ever given milk to Windsor Castle—would doubtless be a successful speculation, and drive a roaring trade among all civic dignitaries. It seems almost a pity not to try it. One royal cow is as good as another, and the cow on board the *Salamis* is not necessarily an unique gem. Nor need the enterprise end when the cows which have suckled the Royal children have been exhausted. A duke in the eyes of an alderman is not a prince, but still a duke is one of the noblest works of God. A cow that has been of use to so glorious a being is not equal to a Royal cow; yet a ducal Alderney ought to fetch a reasonable price at Hull. The cow, for instance, that has fed the Princess Mary must be worth something. A loyal alderman would sooner have it than go without any cow "of the blood" at all. Nor is it easy to fix a limit beyond which cows that have given milk to other people cease to become interesting. Mr. Spurgeon's cow would certainly be a golden treasure to many a Baptist congregation. It is agreeable to reflect that mementoes of all great Englishmen can never fail us, when they are to be so easily procured.

MR. BOUCICAULT AND THE SPIRITS.

THE Brothers Davenport have nearly reached the end of their rope. Before long the spirits who perform upon the tambourine and who haunt the recesses of mahogany wardrobes will probably discover that the English climate is unfavourable to spiritual gymnastics. Lord Bury—whose name was paraded before the public as a patron of the invisible world—seems disposed to swim off in hot haste from the sinking ship. Only Mr. Boucicault remains, flourishing his budget of comedies in the face of the world, and loudly proclaiming that to disbelieve in the Brothers Davenport is to be actuated by a sordid jealousy of Mr. Boucicault's dramatic geniuses. To have brought the question of spirits or no spirits to so simple and intelligible an issue, is itself a mark of great ability. There is nothing more instructive than the spectacle of an irritated actor, who insists that the universe is leagued together to snub him, and who—mistaking notoriety for fame—is determined in season and out of season to protest against being snubbed, even indirectly. What the vociferous Mr. Boucicault has to do with the Brothers Davenport, or why we

should be compelled to mix up a discussion on the merits of the Davenport Brothers with one upon the merits of the "Corsican Brothers" as well, does not seem quite clear. The truth is, that the first spiritual *séance* to which attention had been called took place at Mr. Dion Boucicault's house. That, of course, is highly in favour of the respectability of the spirits, and may be taken as a compliment from the spiritual world, intended expressly to console Mr. Boucicault for the jealousy of his theatrical contemporaries. If Mr. Dion Boucicault is underrated by this generation, the ghost of Shakespeare, rapping loudly on a tambourine, is ready to vindicate him from "another place." Under the hospitable roof, accordingly, of the greatest of authors, the greatest of actors, and the wisest of men, the spirits and the Brothers Davenport mutually tied each other up, and let each other loose again. It would seem that if the flying tambourines did nothing else, they produced a permanent impression upon the susceptible mind of Mr. Boucicault. Whether or no he has become an entire convert to the religion of tambourines does not appear. At all events, he may be considered as an earnest and reverend inquirer, and, like all the early disciples of all creeds, is ready to devastate with fire and sword everybody who is detected smiling in the corner of his mouth. Piqued by the tone adopted by some of the correspondents of the *Times*, he addressed a letter to that paper containing an authentic narrative of the miracles which had produced so deep an effect upon his head. The document passed into that limbo of forgotten manuscript which all editors are compelled to keep—an outrage which the sonorous muse of Mr. Boucicault was ill-disposed to bear. It was aggravated by the fact that the *Times* kept on publishing other letters from other correspondents, while the greatest of all possible correspondents lay perdu in a pigeon-hole. Upon this Mr. Boucicault took down that literary lash, before which gods and men tremble, and addressed a second epistle to the editor of the leading journal, laying bare all the secret malignity of Printing House-square:—"In your latter correspondents (especially the King of Oude's friend) I recognise the splenetic pens of some brother dramatists of mine, who enjoy deservedly high positions as light leaders and high steppers in your editorial team. . . . I notice that in all the journals that have attacked this matter the writers are dramatic authors, more or less; and if I tread on their toes in the theatre, it is only fair that they should feel for mine in the press. This they have done consistently for twenty years past, and I continue to exchange such little civilities with imperturbable good humour."

Had Mr. Boucicault been a Puritan, instead of a Spiritualist, and had his Christian name, instead of Dion, been "Hew-them-in-pieces," his claim to "imperturbable good humour" could not have sounded more grimly comical after such an outburst of fury. The spirits who beat the tambourine seem indeed to have got inside Mr. Boucicault instead of his wardrobe, and to have converted his mortal tegument into an extempore drum. It is not in reality Mr. Boucicault that we hear. It is the spirit of some celebrated genius of old, who never was understood by his age, probably Aristides, who is anxious to explain that the reason people are unpopular is usually because they are too just. He has taken up his quarters in Mr. Boucicault's soul, and is turning that eminent dramatist's interior into a chapel of anathemas. The brothers Davenport have a great deal to answer for. The spirit *Cultur* which they have introduced, like the worship of Cybele or of Mumbo Jumbo, seems to affect acutely the brain of the believer. The worshipper longs to imitate the ghostly feats which he witnesses on all sides of him, and to bang himself against the furniture. At last, like Atys, he is observed suddenly bounding into space, flourishing the tambourine, and thirsting to dash himself to atoms. Mr. Boucicault's mania in this way has taken the form of a wish to commit suicide by flinging himself upon his country's Press. He has begun with the *Times*, and he will doubtless run the gauntlet of all the papers of the day, humming, and buzzing, and blundering against each in turn. Of all the spiritual manifestations, which are to be referred to the agency of the Brothers Davenport, none is so mysterious or so affecting. To send a guitar bouncing violently out of a cabinet is nothing in comparison with finding an elderly comic actor flying in the face of the literary world, without a shadow of apparent cause. The Brothers Davenport are tied up as tight as knots can make them in Mr. Boucicault's drawing-room. After a short interval, during which nothing happens to explain the subsequent phenomena, out comes Mr. Boucicault with a rush from his folding doors, and hits somebody smartly upon the nose. When the hurricane is over, the Brothers Davenport are to be seen seated as before in Mr. Boucicault's drawing-room, and nothing remains of the late tornado except a latent fury in Mr. Boucicault eye and the blood he has drawn from the spectators.

Mr. Dion Boucicault has chosen to identify himself with the Brothers Davenport, and to offer to the public the sole alternative of believing in all three, or else of believing in none. The reason an attack has been made upon the brothers of the tambourine is, in his opinion, that they have mixed themselves up with himself, and come in for the envy that encircles genius. If Mr. Boucicault insists upon standing or falling with the spirits, it is, of course, entirely his affair. The determination, doubtless, says more for his self-confidence than for his common sense. Possibly the public will think that it requires and will take even a greater authority to thrust the Brothers Davenport down the throats of educated men, and will prefer even to disbelieve in Boucicault than to believe in spiritual rope-jugglers. If, however, Mr. Boucicault is desirous of becoming famous off the stage of his own theatre, and conceives that he has any chance of being listened to by people of education—when he comes to discourse of things in general—he is doubtless quite right to make the attempt. The ambition is a laudable and natural one, even if it is never destined to be satisfied; and it is always of real advantage to a man to have learned by experience that writing a tolerable comedy and acting it with ability and spirit, does not entitle him to the ear of society and of men of science. The only mistake Mr. Boucicault has made is in choosing for his inevitable *fiasco* so ridiculous a subject as the Brothers Davenport. It would have been better to have selected political economy like Mr. Ruskin, or, like a certain naval chaplain, to have pitched upon the rotation of the moon. He would have learnt equally well the one salutary lesson that clever comedians are not necessarily great philosophers; and the world would not have been laughing so loudly at him as it is this week.

THE HEIR TO THE EARLDOM OF WICKLOW.

THE reverses of fortune are not to be compared to those which men bring upon themselves by their vices. If chance makes them penniless, they have still left their energies and their self-respect. They can battle against the world, though they are obliged to put off most of its comforts, and can feel, even if they sink in the struggle, that they have fought their fight well, though not successfully. It is otherwise when men involve themselves in ruin by wanton folly or the indulgence of degrading propensities. In the life of such a man there is nothing to respect. We would rather blot out all trace of him, and forget, when he has gone his way, that such a being ever cumbered the ground. He has been an enemy to himself and to all who have come within his influence; as well to those who have ministered to his vices as to those who have suffered by them. He has been a disgrace to his name and a scandal to the world. And yet it may be that, with all this, the source of his errors has not been so much an original baseness as a softness of temper, an absence of the sense of responsibility, vacuity of intellect, and exemption from the necessity of labour. If the "uses of adversity" are not precisely sweet, they are for the most part wholesome. There is an energy within us which some way or other must be employed. We may appease it by healthy toil of any kind, or we may deaden its cravings by the indulgence of our passions. Wise men take the one course, fools the other. Yet the fool's vices may have had their origin in nothing worse than weakness, which the necessity of labour might have fostered into strength.

If, in his last moments, the unfortunate man who died last week in a brothel in one of the lowest slums in the neighbourhood of Dublin could have contrasted his death-bed and its surroundings with his social state, his opportunities and expectations, he might have cursed the hour which brought him into the world with the certainty of most of these advantages, and with the strong possibility of enjoying all of them. If one could designate before one's birth in what position in life we should be born, it would not show a deficiency of judgment to resolve on coming into the world as did the late William George Howard. Many years before his death he was presumptive heir to the earldom of Wicklow; and though, if a man had the right to select to which out of a dozen earldoms he would like to succeed, it would not be difficult to choose a more attractive one than that of Wicklow, it must be admitted Captain Howard's prospect of succession was not to be looked down upon. He was, to say the least, nobly born. If the revenues which he had the strong probability of inheriting were not immense, they were sufficient to enable him to raise very large sums of money from the Jews. When, some years ago, he came before the Insolvent Court, his debts were stated at little, if anything, less than £100,000. And this

enormous sum had been raised upon post-obit bonds. Yet in the history of this man we find not a single trace of any feeling that he owed to himself or to others the duty of living decently for a single day. His associates were the lowest of the low, the vilest of the vile. In the peerage he ranked as heir to an earldom. In society the most abandoned and despicable knew him and saluted him as "Billy." And when last week he bade farewell to the world he had scandalized, the historian of his last hours was an "unfortunate" in whose arms he expired.

In such miserable companionship did the heir to the earldom of Wicklow breathe his last—in the prime of manhood, with hostages given to fortune, in a wife who had borne him one child and was about to bear him another. It would appear that, as if led by the instincts which had debased him from his early youth, he had left the roof which sheltered wife and child to close his days in a manner more befitting his antecedents than their society. He had known the woman in whose house he died for eleven months, and on the Tuesday week before his death he took up his quarters with her. It is a dreary narrative that we now learn from her lips. He told her he had been ill. He complained of cramps and diarrhoea, but would neither see a medical man nor take medicine. He would take whiskey; and day after day he lay in bed drinking whiskey—sometimes a quart a day; and, when he found that whiskey did him no good, drinking brandy. During the ten days preceding his death, he appears only to have eaten one egg and one chop, but not to have retained either on his stomach. Day after day his cry was the same—"whiskey." And so drifting out to sea, the wretched man spent his last hours, till on Wednesday week he became delirious, craving to his last breath for drink. "He continued wandering and delirious," says the unfortunate who attended him, "up to the time of his death. It was at half-past ten o'clock, and he had been asking me to lift him out of bed all day. I had promised to raise him up, and when I caught his hand to raise him he said, 'Don't catch me.' I then put my hand behind his back, but he said let him lie down, and he fell back. I then heard something in his throat, but I did not think he was dying. He died then, but I did not know he was dead. I asked him to speak to me, but he did not, for he was dead."

So passed the scion of a noble house. Had he been born the son of one of its labourers, he might have had a better chance for the life of soul and body than fell to him as the heir to its honours and revenues. Malicious he was not, nor an intriguer, nor brutal, nor daring in iniquity, nor strongly wicked. He was weak. Empty of brain, soft of disposition, easily manipulated by the vicious, and in his feebleness the most notably vicious of them all. Poverty might have compelled him to labour. He was born rich, and his rank overwhelmed him. He possessed the means to distinguish or debase himself. And of the two ambitions he chose the latter.

THE QUARREL BETWEEN SOUTH KENSINGTON AND THE PROVINCES.

THE manufacturers and employers of labour in the provinces justify their illiberal support of the Schools of Art on the ground that South Kensington receives the lion's share of the Parliamentary grant, while the provincial schools are starved. The sum voted by the House of Commons to the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington last year was £85,801. It is impossible to ascertain how much of this sum is obtained by the Central Museum at Kensington, and how much is paid to the Schools of Art. It has, however, been computed by one of the local masters that, before the late change in the Government minutes, one-eighth of the grant went in payment of masters, pupil teachers, examples, and other items of provincial instruction, and that the remaining seven-eighths were disbursed in management, inspectors, museum, &c., at South Kensington. Since this computation was made large sums have been withdrawn, as it is believed, from the local Art Schools by the operation of the new minutes. The cost of all the Schools of Art appears to be about £12,000, and as Parliament votes £122,000 to the several divisions of the Department of Science and Art, the Art Schools seem to be much more costly than they really are.

The new Art minutes have been framed by the South Kensington authorities, in order to reduce the expenditure on the local Art Schools. Local committees, who witness so large a share of the State aid swallowed up by South Kensington, naturally desire to see the two grants separated, so that it may appear how much goes to the Art Schools and how much to the Museum. Mr. Bacon, master of the Newcastle-under-Lyme Art School, thinks it would be a great advantage if Parliament

separated the grant and allotted so much for Art education in the provinces and so much for the Central Museum. The provinces, he says, can afford to lose very little, because they get so little at present. "Parliament might at any time withdraw so much from the provinces, if the results were not up to what they ought to be. At present, if anything is withdrawn from the provinces, the Museum does not suffer." Mr. Murray, chairman of the Paisley Art School, without undervaluing the South Kensington Museum, says that if it is a question whether the local schools or the central school should go down, the extinction of the former would be a far greater loss to the country. Mr. Keith, honorary secretary of the Norwich school, states that the feeling at Norwich is that there is an undue expenditure upon the South Kensington establishment, and that the provincial schools do not get their fair share of the Government grant. Mr. E. Potter, M.P., an extensive calico-printer at Manchester, testifies to a similar feeling in that city. Too much money, he thinks, is laid out in the Central Museum, and if technical Art teaching is promoted at all, the provinces should have a larger share of the grant. Mr. Akroyd, of Halifax, a member of one of the oldest Yorkshire firms for the manufacture of damasks, hangings, and fancy and decorated woollen fabrics, strongly condemns the plan of reducing the grants to the provincial schools to the starving point. He testifies to the existence of an impression in Yorkshire that the provincial schools are unfairly dealt with. The chairman of the Leeds School of Art, Mr. James Hole, through whose instrumentality the school will soon be located in a beautiful building of its own, insists upon the importance of increased assistance to the provincial schools. "We do not care," he says, "about diminishing South Kensington expenditure, provided more liberal assistance were extended to the provinces, but at present the proportions are most unfair." The Art Schools of Halifax, Leeds, and many others in the North, are in a state of chronic insolvency. "The Government (says Mr. Hole) does not pay us 1s. 6d. per head per year for art instruction; we cannot get enough from the public spirit of the inhabitants, the pupils cannot afford to pay more, and were it not for the aid we get from the Mechanics' Institution, one of the most useful Schools of Art in the country would be shut up. Surely a nation whose prosperity depends so much upon Art could spare another £50,000 per annum to aid it; and this small sum spread among the provincial schools would relieve them from the condition of constant struggle for existence in which they are at present engaged. One ship of war costs twice as much as the total grant for Art and Science instruction. We spend liberally on the former, why not on the latter? The question hits the blot in our parliamentary financial debates. Millions of money have been asked for during the last few years to build ships of exploded designs and to "improve others off the face of the earth." Very few M.P.'s take the pains to master the naval question and arrest the waste of public money, and those who do are ill supported by the economists. If, on the other hand, the Government asked for more liberal assistance for Art Schools in the provinces, so as to deliver them from their insolvency, and leave them free to fulfil their mission of promoting the practical improvement of ornamental Art applied to manufactures, and so to educate the public taste as to enable the people to appreciate improved art in manufactures, we should have a dozen protests from would-be economists.

The Select Committee of last Session thought it highly desirable to "put an end to the suspicion that the interests of the country schools are occasionally sacrificed to those of the Central Museum." The complaints from the provinces are not likely to be in their opinion satisfactorily met, unless a distinct line is drawn between the sums voted for the purchase of works of Art, which are for the most part to be deposited at South Kensington, and those voted for the direct encouragement of the provincial schools. The committee therefore formally recommended "that the votes for the Museum at South Kensington and for the Schools of Art should be kept distinct." The Science and Art department are strongly opposed to the recommendation, but it is so reasonable in itself, and it is so desirable that the provincial schools should work harmoniously with the central establishment, that we trust the House of Commons will insist upon the two votes being kept distinct. We are the more justified in looking to the realization of this hope from the fact that the resolution in favour of keeping the grants for central and local action distinct was moved by Mr. Bruce, the new Vice-President of the Committee of Council.

The provinces have some reason to be jealous of the Central Museum. In theory, the South Kensington Museum is a "central repository for examples of science and art which, as

far as practicable, are made available for the United Kingdom by circulation among the provincial schools." In 1863 a vote was taken of £10,965 for new permanent buildings for the National Art Training School. The objects of art purchased for the South Kensington Museum in 1863 cost £11,473, consisting of sculpture, enamels, majolica, glass, metal-work, goldsmith's work, textile fabrics, &c. The provinces complain that these examples of science and art are of little or no use to them. The Museum is open to masters and students, when they come to London, as it is open to other persons. But walking through the Museum they say "is only a pleasure to them as it is to other persons of taste; they see a beautiful thing and delight in it. But it is no study of course; it is only a pleasant walk through the Museum." Unless masters and students study the subjects in the Museum, they cannot derive much advantage from visiting it. There is no doubt a travelling art museum, by which the South Kensington department professes to carry out its function of circulating examples of Science and Art among the provincial schools. But the travelling collection, as a rule, inflicts, it is said, a loss upon every School of Art that applies for it. The central department used to pay all expenses connected with the collection. Now the burden is thrown upon the local committees. They must guarantee the security of the collection from damage and its safe return. The charges for carriage to the local school must be paid by the local committee, the department paying the cost of carriage back in order to secure the return of the objects. The localities have to pay an addition to the cost of carriage, and an allowance of £1 per diem to the attendant in charge. Then, when objects are borrowed from the Museum, the master, treasurer, and secretary of the school give a guarantee for the cost if they should be broken or lost. Thus, if an object worth £1,000 should happen to be broken in its transmission from the Central Museum to the school, the cost must be made up by the committee, which would be tantamount to shutting up the school. The result is, we are told, that "no school that knows anything about the question will borrow the travelling museum from London," and that many Schools of Art have been deterred from borrowing it by hearing of the losses which it has entailed. Manchester borrowed it, for example, in 1863, and lost £160 by it. It has been successful in a few places, but only when supplemented by music, paintings borrowed from the neighbouring gentry, &c.

Mr. Cole describes the travelling museum as a comparatively fixed collection of works of Art which are sent round to any local Schools of Art willing to make the necessary arrangements for exhibition. He says,—"We have adopted every system of coaxing and tempting, and trying all possible ways in which to lead them to make use of it." He is now driven to admit that the conditions and restrictions are a little too stringent, and suggests that the Department should take the whole risk and pay the cost of carriage both ways. If there were a loss the Department should bear it; if any gain, he would give it to the Art School. It was hoped that if the articles belonging to the Central Museum were circulated among the Schools of Art, and publicly exhibited, the instruction given in the schools would be aided, the formation of local museums encouraged, the funds of the local schools assisted, and the taste of the public materially improved. Mr. Cole cannot but be conscious how little the costly examples of Science and Art deposited in South Kensington Museum circulate among the provincial schools. He wishes to see local museums established in connection with every School of Art, but sees little use in locating second and third-rate specimens permanently in museums. Benefactions and endowments must remain stationary, but he would have a constant change of Art objects, deposited on loan for a certain period, and renewed, perhaps, by the Central Museum once a year, or once in two years. He thinks that secondary objects and those not wanted in the National Gallery and British Museum might be consolidated and formed into a national loan collection, which might be sent round to twenty-five or thirty Schools of Art every year at a cost of not more than £3,000 a year. If these exhibitions were managed by a Government department, the private collections of the nobility and gentry would often be available to increase the interest of the display, and the exhibition would rarely be otherwise than profitable to the local School of Art.

There is a great deal to be said for the purchase of objects of high art for the Central Museum. They are limited in quantity; they are invaluable as examples; they can only be acquired by State or central agency; and if bought with judgment their money value is constantly on the increase. When it was alleged, three or four years ago, that too much money had been given for some of the objects, the late Mr. Henry Thomas Hope stated that, if the Government were

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disposed to sell the collection, he would be very happy to take it at its cost, and pay the interest upon the money invested. It would be an injustice to the provinces to represent them as objecting to the existence of a Central Museum and Training School at South Kensington. Mr. Hollins, of the firm of Minton & Co., speaks in the strongest terms of the advantage of sending the more promising pupils to South Kensington to study. The provinces do not object to South Kensington; they only ask for fair play, and an equitable share of the Parliamentary grant. A little more tact, a little more deference to local feeling, a little less red-tape at the Privy Council Office, and the relations between the Central Department and the Provincial Schools of Art may become as satisfactory under Mr. Bruce as they were angry and antagonistic under the régime of Mr. Lowe. Our Schools of Art are fighting for a great prize in the markets of the world, since the demand for English goods abroad and the estimation in which our manufactures are held by foreign purchasers depend, to a large extent, upon a progressive improvement in the taste of our designs.

THE MURDER OF MR. BRIGGS.

THE trial of Franz Müller for the murder of Mr. Briggs commenced on Thursday morning, and the result will not be known before we go to press. From the opening of the Solicitor-General, it does not appear that the prosecution has any further evidence to bring forward against the prisoner than that with which our readers are already familiar, and the main points of interest, upon which it is as yet impossible for us to offer any opinion, will turn upon the cross-examination of the cabman, Matthews, and the evidence for the defence. At present, we can only notice the extraordinary degree of excitement the trial has occasioned, exceeding even that created by the trial of Palmer of Rugeley. The Old Bailey was stormed at an early hour by crowds struggling for admittance, and those who succeeded in getting into the court certainly earned their good fortune by the penalty they paid for it in the villainously-foul atmosphere they had to breathe. The court was, indeed, so crowded that the persons summoned to be in attendance as jurymen could hardly force their way into the court. How is it that we always manage these matters so badly?

It was believed that Müller would elect to be tried by a jury half composed of foreigners, but, on the advice of his counsel, he waived his right in this regard, and chose a jury composed wholly of Englishmen. When placed at the bar he had a pale and care-worn appearance, but was firm and composed; and when asked to plead, replied, in a calm, low tone, "I am not guilty." During the whole time of forming the jury, nearly an hour, he seemed to pay the deepest attention to the proceedings. The Lord Chief Baron and Baron Martin were the judges. The Solicitor-General, Serjeant Ballantine, Mr. Hannen (counsel to the Treasury), Mr. Giffard, and Mr. Beasley, instructed by Mr. Greenwood, Q.C., solicitor to the Treasury, and Mr. Pollard, assistant solicitor, appeared for the prosecution. The counsel for the defence were Serjeant Parry, Mr. Metcalfe, and Mr. Besley, instructed by Mr. T. Beard.

"COMMITTED TO PRISON FOR NOT GOING TO CHURCH."

UNDER the above heading we stated, in our last number but one, that two farm-labourers had been sent to the House of Correction for seven days for not attending church, by Mr. George Mason, of Ryton, the Rev. Mr. Burton, and Mr. H. de Grey Warter, sitting in petty sessions at Condover. This statement, which went the round of the daily papers, and which we took from them, is, it appears, untrue. It originated with the *Shrewsbury Chronicle*, but the editor of that journal, in a subsequent number, states that having been allowed to peruse the evidence as taken by the magistrates' clerk, he was bound to say that it did not bear the interpretation put upon it. He added:—"The offence for which the men were punished was clearly the absenting themselves from their master's service without leave." In pointing out this discrepancy between the charge against Mr. Burton and the true facts of the case, the Ven. Archdeacon of Salop, in a letter addressed to the *Times*, but published by the *Daily News*, regrets that the laws which place servants engaged in husbandry on a different footing from other servants remain on the statute-book. In proof of their severity he mentions the case, known to him, of a dairy-woman (who was called home from service in a neighbouring parish by the dangerous illness of her mother, who shortly died), and lost payment for the six months that she had previously served, though before she went home she found a substitute to do her work. Laws which sanction such cruelty are unfit for our age.

THE CARRICK WITCH.

THE pretence of possessing supernatural powers does not in Ireland possess the impunity it enjoys in England. At the Clonmel Quarter Sessions last week Mary Doheny was tried for fraud and sentenced to twelve months' hard labour. She had made her dupes believe that she had power to raise the spirits and bodies of their

dead relatives, and thus cheated them out of money and provisions. Mary Reeves, one of her victims, actually believed that the prisoner had shown her her dead father and other deceased members of her family, in the Moate at Ballydine, and that some letters which she received were sent to her by them. Reeves described her father as sitting in a chair opposite the door, quite near her, having on a blue coat, knee-breeches, and a hat. "He said three times he was going, and that he would return with a plenty; and the prisoner said he was going with 'the gentry,' but would return." Her husband was as great a fool as herself. "He believed that the man had come to life, and thought he had a ghostly appearance. He never saw a dead man standing before. He saw his son also in an empty house, where he was brought by the prisoner. He, too, had a ghostly appearance, and had not the shape of a living person; and the prisoner stated that it would take a considerable time for him to come to perfection." The prisoner persuaded these poor people that their dead friends were sorely in need of bread, butter, tea, wine, and spirits, and for months they put themselves to the greatest inconvenience to furnish these articles, which Mary Doheny of course knew how to dispose of. Such credulity is melancholy enough, but can we not match it in some of our London drawing-rooms?

GARIBALDI AND THE CONVENTION.

IT appears certain that the Convention of the 15th of September has not met with General Garibaldi's approval. Whether this will prove unfortunate for the treaty or for the General is another matter. His opposition will hardly render it impracticable; but it may, and in all probability will, tend to widen still more the breach betwixt him and Italians of moderate views, as well as lessen the prestige of his name amongst the moderate friends of Italy. If the following letter, for publishing which the *Diritto* of Saturday last was seized, is genuine, it confirms an old impression that Garibaldi, though a spirited soldier, is no statesman:—

"Caprera, Oct. 10.—That the guilty should desire to find accomplices is quite natural; that they should attempt to plunge me into the corrupt mass of men who have polluted Italy by the Convention of Sept. 15, I did not expect. With Bonaparte the only Convention is this: to purify our country of his presence, not in two years, but in two hours.—G. GARIBALDI."

It was a mistake upon the part of the Government to resent the publication of this foolish letter by an arbitrary act, especially at a moment when they should seek rather to conciliate enemies than to embitter them. From another letter, addressed by Garibaldi to General Avezzana, it seems that, while he deplores "the massacre of the brave people of Turin," and grieves "to see our country so badly and so shamefully governed," he sees no present necessity for quitting Caprera.

THE STORING OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

THE Erith explosion has taught us that we have yet to learn the art of storing gunpowder. Our French neighbours have been experimenting in the art of storing spirits, oils, and other inflammable liquids which are not so sudden in the work of destruction, but may be quite as dangerous neighbours for all that. Finding them unsafe on land, they have determined to keep them in water, and on Thursday week a floating iron-dock 210 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 18 feet high, was launched on the St. Ouen canal. Each of the 100 compartments into which this iron boat is divided is sufficient to contain 250 hectolitres; and ten similar boats are to be built for the company of the docks of St. Ouen, of which five are already on the stocks. In these floating warehouses inflammable liquids, if not placed beyond the possibility of fire, will at least harm nothing but themselves. Would it not be possible to store gunpowder in the same manner?

A SINGULAR method of robbing alms-boxes at churches has been instanced in a case at the Marylebone police-court, a man named Eugene Albert, a native of Belgium, being the prisoner. It appeared that one evening, while the service was going on in Spanish-place Roman Catholic Chapel, the chinking of money was repeatedly heard in the immediate vicinity of the donation boxes, and upon each occasion the prisoner, who wore a very large Inverness cape, was seen near them. Suspicion was excited, and he was given into custody. On him was found a sticky substance, like gum or glue, a piece of leather from the bottom of one of the boxes, and by his side a stout piece of crinoline steel about a foot in length, at the end of which was a quantity of the sticky matter. In his possession was found £1. 8s. 10½d. in silver and copper, all of which had the gum or glue upon them. It was shown how the money could be abstracted. The end of the steel to the extent of about an inch being thickly covered with the adhesive substance, this end was put into the aperture through which the money is dropped and tightly forced upon the money. It was then drawn out with a coin attached. The man was remanded, it being suspected that other robberies recently committed at London churches and chapels may be traced to him.

THE daughter of Mr. Naylor, of York-place, Brighton, left his house on the evening of Tuesday se'nnight in her usual good health and spirits, but did not return. The police being on the alert, news was heard of her in the neighbourhood of Patcham, as a person had been seen wandering about. Several men went in search by night, and presently among the hills a portion of female attire was discovered,

and Sergeant Balwin kept his lantern on, in order to enable her to retrace her steps. Instead, however, of approaching the light, it is supposed that she ran away from it, and completely undressed herself as she did so, for the whole of a woman's garments were found at different places on the hill, the last, her chemise, nearly half a mile from where the first things were found. The search was most perseveringly carried on by daylight, and ultimately Miss Naylor was found, quite naked and dead, in a ploughed field between Patcham and Stanmer Park. She was lying on her back, and must have run fully a mile after she had completely undressed herself. The deceased was twenty-six years of age. A post-mortem examination has been made, and at the inquest the surgeon stated that in his opinion death was not caused by either poison or violence. Death was caused by cold, want of food, and exposure during a very cold, windy night. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

ALTHOUGH three months have not elapsed since the prorogation of Parliament, changes of considerable importance have taken place in both houses of the Legislature. In the Lords, next session, Lord Harry Vane will take his seat as Duke of Cleveland; Viscount Beringdon as the Earl of Morley; the Earl of Lincoln as Duke of Newcastle; and Viscount Chelsea as the Earl of Cadogan. Lord Rodney, who succeeded on the 10th of August, will not be able to take his seat until 1878, when he will be of age. In the Commons there are also some changes. Mr. Divett, M.P. for Exeter, died on the day after the prorogation, and his seat has been filled by Lord Courtenay. Lord Harry Vane's seat for Hastings has been filled by the Hon. George Waldegrave Leslie. By the death of Mr. Morris a vacancy has been occasioned in the representation of Carmarthen, which will be filled up in the course of the next week. In the representation of Herefordshire a vacancy will shortly be officially declared, in consequence of the retirement of Lord William Graham.

GREAT preparations are making in Sweden for the rejoicings that are to take place to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the union between Sweden and Norway. In these the Queen Dowager of Sweden, the daughter of the late Eugene Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenburg, takes a great interest, as her Majesty has always been very popular in Norway, and thoroughly understands the position and sentiments of the people of that country, which have latterly become much more favourable to the Swedish connection.

A TRADESMAN, Henry Beckford, was returning from a day's shooting on Dartmoor, when he obtained a lift in a cart laden with earthenware. He placed his double-barrelled gun on the top of the ware, the muzzle pointing towards him. No sooner had the horse started than the gun went off, and he was injured so severely that he died. Among the numerous gun accidents recorded is one to Mr. A. Radcliffe, of Enfield, whose gun went off as he was drawing the charge, the ramrod and charge passing through his hand, which had to be taken off. At Walton, near Preston, a poor girl has been shot dead by a young man, named Mansley, who was incautiously handling a loaded gun.

SATURDAY last was the last day for the bazaar, which had been held during the week in the St. George's Hall, Liverpool, in aid of the "Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund," and which has produced about £11,000. The attendance at the bazaar was very large every day, upwards of 5,000 being present on Friday, when the admission was reduced to 1s., while at least 2,000 were obliged to be refused admission. To the sum of £11,000 produced by the sales we must add a sum of £9,000 derived from subscriptions to the same fund.

ON Sunday week the Emperor of the French invited to St. Cloud the laureates of Rome who lately gained the grand prizes for painting, sculpture, architecture, and musical composition. The Emperor and Empress gave the most gracious encouragement to the young artists, and during the evening her Majesty presented to each of them a photograph of the Emperor, herself, and the Prince Imperial, signing each card with her name.

A LETTER from Hanover in the *Indépendance* of Brussels, illustrating the state of freedom enjoyed by Germany, says—"The Mecklenburg-Schwerin Government, in lately prohibiting the sale of two pamphlets, published by a bookseller at Coburg, also interdicted all the future publications which he may bring out."

THREE men were recently hung at Melbourne, one for an atrocious murder, and the other two for an attempt to rob a bank. Of the latter, one poor wretch, when at the gallows, sang a comic song, and the other, though penitent, asked, "When shall we three meet again?"

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, witnessed a recent ascent of M. Nadar's gigantic balloon, when the following dialogue, it is related, took place between the King and the owner of the *géant* :—The King—"You are a Republican, M. Nadar?" Nadar—"Yes, sire, and you?" The King—"Oh, as for me, M. Nadar, that is another thing—they won't let me."

MADAME ERLANGER, *née* Slidell, has announced her intention of getting up a bazaar for the benefit of the wounded Confederates. The prettiest young Southern ladies now in Paris have been asked to preside at stalls.

THE Standard claims a total gain of 400 Conservative votes for the City of London during the past year, half derived from the registration and half from the efforts of the Conservative Association.

THE gaming-house at Spa has had an extraordinary vein of ill-luck. One of the most successful players was the Hungarian General Klapka. He had announced his intention to play only an hour and a quarter, and at the expiration of that time he rose a winner of 57,000f., and left the following day for France.

VISCOUNT PALMERSTON completed his eightieth year on the 20th of October. The bells of Yoxall Church rang a merry peal on the occasion, the rector being nephew to his lordship. We believe this is the first instance on record in the British annals of a Prime Minister leading the House of Commons at that advanced period of life.

On Wednesday, at the Lord Mayor's Court, before Mr. Commissioner Kerr and a special jury, a compensation case was tried, "Hayward v. the Metropolitan Railway Company," to award a sum for the house No. 17, Barbican, in which Milton had for some time resided, and which is still standing. On the part of the claimant, a lady, nearly £3,700 was claimed, and on the part of the company £1,500 had been offered, and the value given was from £1,999 to 2,200. The lease had seventeen years and a half to run. Eventually the jury awarded £3,250.

The *Prussian Moniteur* contains a decree instituting a new military decoration called the Cross of the Assault of Duppel! It is in bronze, and will be given to all the generals, officers, sub-officers, and soldiers who took an active part in that feat of arms.

THE young Prince, son of the Prince Royal of Prussia, has been baptized at Berlin—the names given to him being Francis Frederick Sigismund.

HOPES are entertained of the recovery of Lord Carlisle, who, though very feeble, is able to sit up a little and converse.

THE vintage in Spain this year, like those of France and Germany, is unusually fine, and the wine is expected to be equal to that of 1858.

It is reported that the Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein (that is to be) will marry a rich American young lady.

THE CHURCH.

THE NAVY WITHOUT THE CHURCH.

In previous articles we have described "The Church in the Navy" as consisting of 154 clergymen in priest's orders (of whom 123 hold university degrees, and 95 are actually employed afloat), and of 70,000 seamen and marines—or of one clergyman to about 700 men. To the effects of maladministration we ascribed the outcry of the chaplains, that their services were ineffective in staying immorality, crime, and disease. The very obvious remedy proposed was the creation of a central responsible superintendent of these clergymen, and of their educational and religious labours.

We were somewhat careful to understate the case against the present naval ecclesiastical system, and we omitted therefore all mention of the fact that 16,000 seamen in 180 vessels of war, and about 6,000 marines in barracks, are not under the naval clergy at all. Therefore the actual proportions of the Church in the Navy may be more correctly stated as 95 chaplains and 48,000 men, or one clergyman to every 500 souls. But "the Navy without the Church," that is, without any clerical assistance whatever, either from the naval clergy or anyone else, is 16,000 men.

In this great metropolis, there are doubtless equally striking cases of spiritual destitution. But the remarkable feature in the case of "the Navy without the Church" is, that the taxpayers provide naval clergy in abundance for the work, whilst the system fails to distribute them over the whole surface, or to arrange for willing chaplains ministering to the destitute vessels. Of course it would be neither possible nor desirable for the smaller vessels of war to carry chaplains to sea with them. But when they reach port, there seems no reason whatever that they should not be visited by naval chaplains, as merchant ships are at certain ports by the clerical agents of certain societies. In 1863, sixty small vessels of war, carrying 5,000 men, visited each of the chief home ports, and would have afforded ample work for zealous missionary chaplains, at the very points where the medical director-general informs us temptations are strongest, vice most rampant, and consequent diseases most appalling. Three of the present chaplains, appointed to this duty at the three home ports, might have exerted a most beneficial influence over these hitherto neglected men. Malta was visited in the same year by 11,500 men-of-war's men, of whom 1,500 were destitute of all clerical instruction. Arrangements might easily have been made by which one of the seventeen chaplains on that station could attend to these men. In all parts of the world, wherever a large ship of war is anchored in company with a smaller vessel, there seems no reason why clerical aid should not be afforded. Thus, without any additional expense, by a better distribution of the present naval clergy, and by giving to each certain duties in connection with the neighbouring small craft, the whole of our seamen and marines could be brought within the pale of "the Church in the Navy."

So simple and so obvious an expedient strikes everybody as reasonable. Unhappily, there being nobody recognised as in charge of the chaplain's department, such matters are nobody's business, and poor Jack goes to the wall. Seamen are leaving the Navy by hundreds, and the future flagship for the Mediterranean, the *Victoria*, cannot be manned without paying-off an iron-clad. It would be well to inquire why the Navy has become so unpopular. We believe that domestic and social discomforts have a good deal to do with it. Seamen, nowadays, expect to be treated as rational beings, to have their private feelings and wishes in their quiet hours reasonably respected and considered, and not recklessly trampled upon. For example, a seaman who works hard six days in the week, enjoys, when wind and weather permit, a day of rest from labour on the seventh, and much discontent is produced by thoughtlessly sending ships to sea on Sunday, when Saturday would do quite as well. The discomfort produced by this practice, and the kindred one of needlessly disturbing the "watch below," is not always understood even by naval officers themselves, who are apt to judge of the effect rather from "the bridge" than from

the "mess deck" point of view. We learn through the Naval Scripture Readers that an increasing number of seamen are interested in religious subjects, and it would be worthy of inquiry whether the neglect of this softening element of moral secession has not something to do with the present exodus from the Navy.

Mere written or printed orders as to religious services are simply blinds to the public, if they are allowed to be dead letters, or are not carried out in a right spirit. The Naval Discipline Act enjoins religious services, and abjures, under the most dreadful penalties, all "cursings, execrations, drunkenness, or other scandalous actions in derogation of God's honour, and corruption of good manners," so that, according to Act of Parliament, our men-of-war's-men ought to be extremely religious persons. Then the Admiralty Instructions actually direct clerical visits to small vessels of war in the very way we advocate. But, for all practical purposes, both "Instructions" and "Acts" in religious matters afloat are only waste paper, and perfectly nugatory. No obedience is rendered to either. Whoever heard of a seaman suffering the dire penalties of "the Act" for "cursings and execrations"? What chaplain visits small craft because of the "Instructions"? Long prior to the "Instructions" on this head, the practice was carried out in that armada of 250 British vessels, commanded by Sir James Hope at the Peiho in 1859-60. Seven chaplains were attached to that fleet; but, five of these being tied by their secular duties, as naval instructors, to their own ships, the whole spiritual care of this vast fleet fell on two clergymen, whose energies were fully occupied in their missionary work. Had the senior chaplain been authorized to direct the labours of his juniors, the labours of all might have been utilized, and a larger influence exerted. The five military hospital ships in that fleet had a military chaplain in charge of them all. The patients being thus far away from home, and friends, and even messmates, the chaplain had a more than usually good opportunity of exercising a beneficial influence, being often the only person to whom they could look for common sympathy in their distress.

The "Instructions" on this head are thus commented on by a writer in the third number of the *British Army and Navy Review*:—"Suppose the Channel fleet with its half-dozen clergymen at anchor in Portland Roads, with one small vessel in company, are these half-dozen clergymen to deluge this unfortunate small craft with their compulsory services? or would it not be more reasonable that the senior chaplain should arrange this duty with his clerical brethren, so that, whilst the small vessel should neither be utterly neglected nor swamped by services, she should receive a fair modicum of religious instruction?"

The fact is, that these "Instructions" were indited under the temporary good influences of a private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty two years ago, but, being never really intended by their Lordships, they have not been acted upon, nor any notice whatever taken of them. With plenty of clergymen provided by the tax-payers, it is still too true that there are 16,000 of H.M.'s seamen who neither in health, sickness, nor death, receive the smallest modicum of clerical instruction—an anomaly which never could occur in these days were the management of the Church in the Navy taken out of Mr. Nobody's hands, and consigned to the charge of a responsible and recognised authority like Mr. Somebody.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONS IN TURKEY.

THE missionaries of Constantinople still continue to repel the charges of over-zeal and indiscretion brought against them by the Turkish Government. The controversy, however, is really in a great measure a question of words. Dr. Pfander, the missionary agent of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, denies that there has been any "public preaching or lecturing against Mahomedanism." But then what, we ask, constitutes "public preaching"? His defence of the missionaries on this head is that they have not preached against Mahomedanism "in the streets"—that they never "adopted insulting language and demeanour towards the Mussulman creed"—never "reviled the Prophet," nor "derided or execrated whatever the Turks held sacred." All such allegations, he says, the missionaries have distinctly disclaimed. Dr. Pfander indignantly denounces them as "unfounded assertions," which he seems strongly inclined to ascribe to the unfriendly ingenuity of the English Ambassador, his candid opinion of whom is, that, "not being able to make out any real cause against us, his aim from the very beginning was to have us written down as missionary zealots by all those papers here and in England which are under his or the Government influence."

But, admitting that these are unfounded assertions, and that the ambassador is ingenious in wicked devices to suppress missionary work in the East, does the disproof of them affect the question—Has Mahomedanism been attacked? Was missionary work really pushed to a dangerous extreme in Constantinople, or was it not? To answer this question, nothing more is necessary than to refer to Dr. Pfander's own statements. He acknowledges that "the missionaries have expounded the Scriptures and preached the Gospel to Turks and others in a chapel in Pera, in a house in Galata, and in rooms of two khans in Stamboul." When we desire to know further of what kind was this preaching and this exposition, we find Dr. Pfander saying of the missionaries that they "have defended the doctrines of Christianity and disproved the claims of Islam in conversations and discussions with the Turks in their houses, and in the rooms of these khans, as well as in books published and circulated by them."

It appears, then, on the face of Dr. Pfander's own words, that in conversations and discussion held with Turks in rooms with open doors, Christianity was "defended," Mahomedanism was "disproved," and "controversial publications" made use of. This may not be preaching "in the streets;" it may not even be "public preaching;" not a single offensive word may be used in it;—but it is certainly discussion and disproof, and therefore more or less an open attack on Mahomedanism. It is acknowledged by the missionaries that three distinct controversial works are used and circulated by them. One of these works, from the pen of Dr. Pfander, is, it seems, much in demand. For what purpose can such a work be required, unless to disprove the doctrines of Islam? And these controversial works are not circulated solely by purchase; for Dr. Pfander himself tells us that they "were given, not to all indiscriminately, but to those who either paid for them, or whom we considered would make a right use of them." That the missionaries have attacked Islamism is, then, evident. It is also clear that even the most subdued form of attack would be likely to irritate Mahomedans. Whether missionary work can be carried on by defensive action alone, and without offensive, is another question. According to the prevailing notions on the subject, mission work is essentially an assault on the false beliefs of benighted people. If it be so, we cannot see on what grounds the missionaries of Constantinople can persuade themselves into the notion that they do "not preach against Mahomedanism." They may not have overstepped the bounds of discretion, but Islamism they most certainly have assailed.

BANQUET TO THE BISHOPS AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress entertained the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Oxford and Peterborough, and a numerous body of the clergy of London, at the Mansion House on Tuesday evening. There were about 300 guests present. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in acknowledging the toast of his health, in connection with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, of which he is President, said:—"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was a great blessing, and, although some persons maintained that little good was effected by missionary exertions, he ventured to say that recent circumstances had proved the great advantages which had attended the efforts of this and similar societies. He alluded especially to the war in New Zealand, during which, owing to the exertions of the noble-hearted prelates of that colony and the missionary labours of others, the Maories who had been converted to the Christian faith offered up prayers to the Lord, and soothed the sufferings of their wounded enemies on the field of battle."

THE REV. E. A. HILLYARD AND THE IGNATIANS.—An inquiry has been conducted during the week, at Norwich, before Sir John Walsham, Inspector of the Poor Law Board, into an alleged neglect of his duties by the Rev. E. A. Hillyard, chaplain to the workhouse in that town. The reverend gentleman is said to have absented himself on certain days, and to have made common cause with "Brother Ignatius" and his followers. The Bishop of Norwich addressed to him a letter of reproof for the anti-Protestant practices which he is fond of indulging in at St. Lawrence Church, and formally required him to discontinue those practices, which Mr. Hillyard, in a rather curt answer, declined to do. Some of the evidence caused a good deal of laughter, especially that of one of the churchwardens of St. Lawrence, who said, "The services are conducted in an orderly manner, and I don't find no fault with them." The Rev. E. J. Ouseley was one of the witnesses. He appeared in a long black silk gown, and said that the faith of the girls at a school with which he was connected was "the Catholic faith, connected with the Church of England." This gentleman, it need hardly be said, is an Ignatian, and he and Mr. Hillyard were frequently at the "monastery." At the conclusion of the investigation, which occupied Tuesday and Wednesday, the Inspector said that his report on the case would be delivered without delay.

THE TRUE "RULE OF ST. BENEDICT."—A correspondent of the *Record* directs attention to the true rule of the order of St. Benedict, with a view to show how different are the eccentric practices of Brother Ignatius from the mode of life enjoined by the saint under whose banner he professes to revive monasticism in the English church. "According to that rule the monks were to rise at two a.m., in winter (in summer when the Abbot might direct), repair to the place of worship for vigils, and then spend the remainder of the night in committing psalms and private meditation. At sunrise they assembled for matins, then spent four hours in labour, then two in reading, then dined and read in private till half-past two p.m., when they met again for worship, and afterwards laboured till their vespers. Besides social worship, seven hours a-day were devoted to labour. The labour was agriculture and various trades, and each was put to such labour as his superior (I hope I shall be pardoned for saying 'ganger') saw fit, for they all renounced wholly every species of personal liberty. They ate twice a-day at a common table. Their food was limited. To each was allowed one pound of bread a-day and a little wine. On the public table no meat was allowed, but always two kinds of porridge. They all served as cooks and waiters by turns of a week each. Their clothing was coarse and simple, and regulated by the abbot. Each had two suits. They slept in common dormitories without undressing, and had a light burning, and an inspector [turnkey] sleeping in each dormitory. A porter always sat at the gate, which was kept locked day and night."

A NEW ZEALANDER'S IDEA OF THE TWO MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF THE ENGLISH CHURCH.—Comparisons are odious, but will force themselves on the mind. Thus, some New Zealanders in this country asked the lady who took care of them why there were two Missionary Societies of the English Church working side by side in New Zealand. The lady, not liking to explain, put them off with something which did

not satisfy them. After puzzling their brains all night and losing their rest, in consequence of their great desire to get at the real cause themselves, they came to their kind friend and said, "We have it now: it is thus:—We observe that the one Society seems to go before the other, as it were, to prepare the ground; and that the missionaries of the one are of a lower class, and conversant with the various trades and occupations of that class. The missionaries of the other Society appear more educated and refined, and teach us better, and have altogether a higher tone of manner; in short are, what the others are not, gentlemen. We observe also that the latter are more closely connected with our bishop, and are chiefly employed in perfecting the work which the other had begun."—*Church Review*.

THE THREE DAUGHTERS OF THE BIBLE.—This is the title of an anonymous pamphlet, in which the writer, who professes the Jewish faith, recommends the union of the "Three Daughters of the Bible," viz., Judaism, Catholicism, and Protestantism. To effect this, he points to the futility of all religious practices, quoting, in support of that view, the well-known passages of Isaiah i. 2, et seq., Matthew vi. 16, and Deut. xxx. 11, 14, 19, and gives the following religious formula for all creeds:—1. Let every one do his duty. 2. Confess your sins openly and meekly to God, and to God alone. 3. Do not pray in an unintelligible language, but pray mentally. 4. Let your priest never forget that, before penetrating into the interior of a family, he should be married. 5. Let the child which has reached the age of 13 be instructed by his father or the priest on the following points:—The unity of God; the immortality of the soul; the voice of conscience; free-will; the distinction between good and evil; and ample moral and substantial assistance to those who suffer or are in danger. 6. Let a day of rest, whether Saturday or Sunday, be adopted. 7. Let those who enter the state of wedlock engage, before receiving the priestly blessing, to act conscientiously, and let the first duty of a married couple be charity. 8. And whenever the priest shall learn that one of his brethren is on his death-bed, let him exhort him to perform his mental confession. 9. And, instead of sacrificing a lamb to the Lord, as was done of old, let us sacrifice one of our vices, according as our soul may have the strength to do so. And 10. Let the last day of the year be consecrated to forgiveness, as the only way of obtaining the pardon of God is to acknowledge our sins and repent. —*Galignani*.

THE VICAR-APOSTOLIC OF ANNAM.—The *Peluse* steam-packet, which lately arrived at Marseilles from Alexandria, brought among her passengers, Mgr. Sohier, Vicar-Apostolic of Annam and Bishop of Northern Cochinchina, who is on his way to Rome. He has been in the Empire of Annam for the last twenty-four years; for nineteen he has been obliged to keep himself concealed in order to avoid those who were in search of him. He was compelled to live the miserable life of the poorest Annamites, sometimes in huts and sometimes in the forests, after walking about barefooted. Notwithstanding the punishment enacted against those who should conceal him, he was never betrayed. It was only last year, after the treaty concluded by Admiral Bonnard, that Mgr. Sohier was able to show himself publicly at Hué in his episcopal costume. He is accompanied to Rome by two Annamite priests.—*Galignani*.

FACILITY OF UNION OF THE AMERICAN AND EASTERN CHURCHES.—At a meeting of the Eastern Church Association lately held at Clifton, one of the speakers, Mr. Pellew, gave four reasons why the American Church had less difficulty in uniting with the Eastern Church than the English Church had. In the first place, the American Church had already effected an alteration in the Apostles' Creed—that the article "He descended into hell," at the option of the clergyman, might be omitted, and for it substituted "He went into the place of departed spirits;" secondly, they had not the Athanasian Creed in their Liturgy; thirdly, they had a highly educated poor, if poor they could be called; and, fourthly, that for political reasons there was a great deal of affinity between the Russian and American Governments.

KIDNAPPING JEWS IN POLAND.—The *Italie* publishes a letter from Warsaw, stating that for several years past there had been a practice of kidnapping young Jewish girls, and keeping them in convents, where they had in the end become nuns. The Jewish community had hitherto been silent about it, because none but the lower classes had been subjected to this treatment. But about three months ago, the daughter of a rich Israelite having been enticed into a convent of Felician nuns, and then forcibly kept there, the father complained to the bishops, and it is only now, after innumerable efforts, that his child has been restored to him. She says there are about a dozen Jewish girls more in the same convent.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.—Although the recent decision of the master and fellows of Balliol College to admit members of the Roman Catholic persuasion to their learned society would infer that such a step is entirely a new feature at the University of Oxford, we are enabled to state that several Roman Catholics have before this availed themselves of the Abolition of Tests Bill. Sir Rowland Blennerhasset, who was at Christ Church; J. J. Ennis, Esq., who was at Christ Church; Mr. Thomas, who was at Lincoln; and H. G. Shee, Esq., son of the new judge, now at Christ Church, are amongst the number.

CHURCH SUPREMACY OF THE KING OF SWEDEN.—The powers of the King of Sweden as head of the Church within his realms far exceed those of Queen Victoria, as head of the English Church. His Majesty appoints bishops directly, and is absolute in the exercise of his right of granting dispensations for marriages which would otherwise be illegal, and in other matters also where the civil process is insufficient without a religious sanction.

A LETTER from Jerusalem, in the *Gazette du Midi*, says:—"The Duke of Modena has just sent here, as a souvenir of his recent pilgrimage, three splendid lamps; one, the largest, is intended for the Holy Sepulchre, and the other two for Bethlehem and Nazareth. The illustrious pilgrim has also presented a valuable monstrance in silver to the Latin Patriarch. The Empress-Dowager of Austria has recently sent a fine oil painting representing a Descent from the Cross."

FINE ARTS.

THE LONDON THEATRES.

MR. FECHTER, after a longer holiday than usual, is once more before the public, provided with a modern French romantic drama. Samuel Taylor Coleridge has told us that the romantic drama must be judged by its own laws; but he declined to tell us clearly what those laws really are. Under these circumstances, inferior observers—mere reporters, in fact, like ourselves—must judge the romantic drama in a somewhat coarse practical way. The stage, we imagine, has no claim to exist, except as a creator of illusions, and the play which helps to destroy these necessarily imperfect illusions as little as possible must be the best acting play. No one out of Bedlam or a classical seminary has any regard for the so-called unities, except as agents for producing the utmost amount of stage deception, and this stage-craft being, to a great extent, a mechanical art, it is natural that well-trained modern dramatists should be more perfect in it than Shakespeare was. How important this stage-craft is in its effects upon large cultivated audiences may be judged of by the reception of Mr. Fechter's play on Saturday. "The King's Butterfly"—a clever five-act version of a seven-act drama by M. Paul Meurice, produced at the Ambigu-Comique, Nov. 6th, 1858, under the title of "Fanfan la Tulipe"—has little to recommend it but its stage-craft, and yet it promises to be successful. It is essentially a drama of one character—a drama in which fire has to be produced from a steel without the aid of a flint. This character—an ignorant, light-hearted, daring, successful soldier—was drawn with a shrewd eye for what is wanted as a French hero. He cannot write or cast accounts, and he is hardly able to read, but he can fight, and make love, and rise to a high rank in the army. He has plenty of natural feeling and spirit, is thrown into situations in which much tact and courage are required to extricate him, and is always triumphant. Mr. Fechter is a little too refined and effeminate in appearance to thoroughly realize the martial side of Fanfan, but he gives the most effective prominence to the intellectual and pathetic parts of the character. His company is somewhat weak, but it is strong enough for the other characters of the play. Miss Carlotta Leclercq, who plays Madame de Pompadour, has sufficient beauty and judgment for the part, and Mr. Ryder, who plays the villain of the piece, wants nothing but a little facial expression. Mr. Widdicombe has a poor part. The scenery is excellent, and no such set scenes—solidly built up—have ever been seen upon our stage, but the delays in fixing them are somewhat tiresome. On Saturday more than an hour and a half was consumed between the acts, while the piece only lasted, in actual representation, two hours and twenty minutes. The period of the play is 1747—the reign of Louis XV.—and we have a few weak and ridiculous historical portraits. Marshal Saxe is introduced, and poor old Dr. Quesnay, the father of the French school of political economists. The play has been adapted before, under the title of "Court and Camp," and the former version, by Mr. Vining, was produced in May, 1863, at the Princess's Theatre. The Lyceum version is an improvement upon this, and also upon the original—one thoroughly French scene, in which the hero fights a duel dressed as a Watteau Pierrot, being judiciously left out. The adapters have had the good taste to keep their names out of the playbill.

The fortunes of the Adelphi seem now to be at a low ebb, if we are to judge by the scanty audiences, and they will hardly be improved by a very slight occasional piece which was produced on Monday, under the title of "Doing Banting." The authors, Messrs. Brough and Halliday, are generally tolerably happy in dealing with topics of the day, but in this case they have fallen far below the level of a well-known adaptation, called "How Stout You're Getting." The plot is somewhat vulgar without being amusing, and the farce is just one of those trifles—light in themselves—which require two or three strong, popular actors to carry them. Mr. J. Clarke's dry humour and conscientious style of acting as a swindling itinerant lecturer on the Banting system were of much service to the authors.

One of those weak, purposeless adaptations from the French, in which a gross caricature of French life is made to do duty as a picture of English life and manners, was produced at the Haymarket on Monday night, with the suggestive title of "On the Sly." Though described in the bills at full length as a "new farce" by the author of "Box and Cox," it is little more than a literal version of "J'invite le Colonel." Mr. Buckstone's admirable and original humour is not wholly thrown away on such a trifling, but it would be more satisfactory to see him in a piece of more strength and merit.

The Surrey managers, after making many mistakes, and trying many fitful desperate, "legitimate" experiments, seem at last to have got a drama, called "The Orange Girl," which is exactly suited to their audience. The authors are Messrs. Leslie and Rowe. The former gentleman has much valuable stage experience, which has evidently been useful to him in constructing this piece; and the actors are well fitted with parts that are not beyond their powers. The plot is of the realistic-romantic order (to use a piece of well-worn critical slang which sounds well and means very little), and there are some good scenery and sensational situations in the drama. Mr. Anderson sustains a leading character with his usual muscular vigour.

A new and original comedy, by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, called "Sybilla; or, Step by Step," will be produced at the St. James's Theatre to-night (Saturday). This piece was originally written for

Miss Reynolds at the Haymarket. The St. James's company is again shuffled and re-cut, and Mrs. Stirling is dealt out to the Adelphi, where her presence is much wanted. Miss Roden and a musical drama are underlined for immediate production.

Mdlle. Duverger—another young French actress anxious to make a reputation by acting in English—has given up her design for the present. She was engaged by Mr. Webster. The new “ghost-drama” announced at the Adelphi, we believe, has been withdrawn. Its production would probably have given rise to legal proceedings on the part of Mr. Sylvester, the well-known optical illusionist and improver of Messrs. Dircks and Pepper's “ghost” patent.

The Olympic Theatre will open on Wednesday next, November 2nd, with a new adapted comedietta by Mr. Oxenford, called “The Girl I left behind me.” The leading members of the company will be Mr. Horace Wigan (lessee and manager), Mr. Soutar, Mr. J. G. Taylor (a new low comedian), and Miss Kate Terry.

“Macbeth,” the great Shakespeare revival of the season, will be produced at Drury Lane next Thursday—if nothing prevents it.

Our friend *Punch* has given us a strong word of praise for a paragraph which appeared in our weekly “London Theatres” article in the number of the LONDON REVIEW dated October 8, 1864. This paragraph, it appears, was quoted in the *Home News*, but without the usual signs of quotation:—

“‘WELL HIT.’—The bitterest bit of satire which we have lately read concludes a notice, in the *Home News*, of a piece recently produced:—‘The language and allusions are very coarse, the incidents are riotous, and the acting is extravagant. Nearly every character is allowed to appear in several disguises, and the plot is slight and absurdly improbable. *The piece was successful.*’ Those last four words, taken in connection with what precedes them, make as good a dig into the intelligent and fastidious British public as we desire to see. It is comforting to find, now and then, a critic who has no reasons of his own for puffing a theatre. We should have a better drama if all who write theatrical notices were as plain spoken as our contemporary.”—*Punch*, Oct. 22, 1864.

Our prediction about the Strand Music Hall has been fulfilled sooner than we expected. The managers now advertise:—

“Musick at 8.
Comick at 10.
The great Vance at half-past 10.”

This programme differs in no respect from those at the “Middlesex” or “Weston's,” except in the bad affected spelling.

Professor Anderson's so-called exposition of the alleged spiritual phenomenon of rope-tying, to which an enormous number of persons were invited on Tuesday, was nothing more than a performance of the old rope-tying tricks which have been familiar for years to visitors of music-halls and public gardens. The feats of untying in a cabinet were performed by one of Mr. Anderson's daughters and one of his male assistants; but the performers could not tie themselves securely after untying themselves. The tricks were fairly enough done for confessed novices, but they proved nothing that required proof, and were certainly no satisfactory exposure of the Davenport imposition. They advertised Mr. Anderson's show, they also advertised Messrs. Davenports' rival show at the Hanover-square Rooms, and they amused six or seven hundred people, amongst whom were many distinguished authors, artists, and actors. Mr. Palmer's £100 challenge on behalf of the Davenports has not yet been taken up, no one appearing willing to enter the lists against two jugglers who have practised one trick, with its variations, for fifteen or sixteen years.

The brazen exhibition of impudence, indecency, and vulgarity which is now nightly delighting thousands of costermongers, “gents,” and fathers of families at Astley's Theatre, has unquestionably led to the revival at the Strand Theatre of Mr. Byron's Olympic burlesque, “Mazepo.” Because a notorious woman from America, with no more real talent for the stage than an ordinary fish-fag might possess, has found a manager willing to let her stride about with pink legs, bare arms, and something which looks like three-fourths of a shift, an old spectacle has been dragged out of another theatre and re-toasted by the author, which ought to have been buried with that lamented actor, Robson. This revival, produced on Wednesday night, has been made the medium of introducing Miss Raynham to a Strand audience—a young lady who has shown a great ambition to caper about in Robson's characters even before that great actor was dead. Her ill-advised and pretentious exhibition of incompetence in “Masaniello” at the Olympic Theatre about four months ago, will not soon be forgotten by playgoers of any judgment—although she was praised then, as many actors have since been praised, on the principle that a live ass is better than a dead lion. Miss Raynham's performance is a melancholy example of misdirected talent, and the revival can hardly benefit the theatre.

THE National Gallery has been enriched by the munificent gift, by Lord Taunton, of his celebrated tempera picture of the Annunciation, by Carlo Crivelli, signed and dated 1481. The other late acquisitions are—a portrait of Christoforo Longono, a Milanese nobleman, by Andrea da Solario, dated 1505; “St. Rock with the Angel,” by P. Morando, dated 1518; and a portrait of a Venetian Senator, by Bonsignori, signed and dated 1487. The gallery will be re-opened to the public on the 1st of next month.

MR. WALTER has just lent his fine collection of Dutch pictures to the South Kensington Museum. Mr. Walter is about to rebuild his

house, and very properly thinks that by lending his pictures to the Museum instead of depositing them in some store, he will be killing two birds with one stone—he will both insure their safe keeping and gratify the public.

THE Winter Exhibition of Paintings in the French Gallery will be opened to private view to-day. The public will be admitted on Monday.

DR. LISTZ has been in Paris, and it is said, by the *Gazette Musicale*, that he will return thither in the spring of 1865, for the purpose of conducting concerts, at which it is his intention to produce his own compositions.

MR. AND MRS. CHARLES KEAN have arrived at San Francisco from Australia.

SCIENCE.

FROM the investigations carried on some time since by Dr. Hayden, that gentleman has been led to the following conclusions regarding the value and mode of deposition of animal fats:—The amount of fat deposited in the body is regulated by the absolute and relative quantity of oleaginous and saccharine matter taken in as food; both substances taken in large quantity cause excessive deposit of fat. If the fat taken be in defect, even though the sugar be in excess, no increase in the deposit of fat takes place, but rather a decrease, obviously in consequence of ordinary molecular absorption not being counterbalanced by assimilation. If the fat be in excess whilst the sugar is insufficient to meet the immediate wants of the respiratory function, still the deposit of fat may not undergo increase, but the contrary, apparently because a portion of that already deposited must undergo reabsorption into the blood for the purpose of supplying heat. Fat is, therefore, as a heat-producer only supplemental of sugar, which is the ordinary pabulum of respiration. Dr. Hayden has drawn some further conclusions relative to the action of hepatic sugar, but as the latter has been explained away by Dr. Pavy we omit them as being unimportant.

In one of our late numbers we referred to M. Pasteur's paper on the luminosity of the “fire-fly,” which was presented some time since to the French Academy. This memoir has drawn a communication from M. Carns, who states that, as early as the year 1828, he had investigated the phenomenon of phosphorescence as presented in the glowworm. He then found that when the peculiarly unctuous matter to which the phosphorescence is due was placed on glass, and allowed to become dry, its light-producing qualities were lost, but as soon as the evaporated water was replaced the property of phosphorescence was restored. This experiment can be performed twice or three times with perfect success. It would be of considerable interest to discover the nature of this material, for at present chemists are familiar with no substance which emits light only when placed in water; even phosphorus itself soon ceases to exhibit a luminous appearance after it has been placed in water.

M. Chrestien describes a very curious case of death from the action of lightning, which lately occurred near Montpellier. The lightning appeared to have entered a sleeping apartment through an open window, and in its course killed a young man who lay in bed in the vicinity of the window. The panes of glass had been completely destroyed, and the aperture through which the electric fluid entered had been much enlarged. The victim to the influence of this thunderbolt bore evident marks of its operation; his trousers were torn and burnt, and even the muscles of the limb had been attacked.

The following very valuable recipe for the manufacture of a perfect solution of prussian blue was given in a late number of the *Moniteur Scientifique*, and may be of interest to microscopists and those desirous of preparing a perfect form of blue ink:—“Dissolve in a matrass, in a large quantity of water, ten grammes of sulphate of iron, boil, and then add enough of nitric acid to convert the iron into a sesqui-salt. Then add a solution of yellow prussiate of potass of ten grammes, and leave the precipitate to deposit. After decanting the supernatant liquid throw the deposit on a filter, wash with cold water, and leave it to drain until it can easily be removed from the filter with a knife. Then, without further drying, mix it in a porcelain mortar with two grammes of oxalic acid in crystal. Let the reaction go on for an hour, and then add four hundred cubic centimetres of water. By this process a dark blue solution is obtained, which leaves no deposit, even after standing for a very long time.

Some very interesting results of the application of dialysis to the detection of the mineral elements of plants were communicated to the late conference of the Pharmaceutical Society. A few plant-juices were submitted to the dialyser under the usual conditions, and from each some of the crystalline constituents were obtained. The tops of the common potato yielded nitrate of potass, some cubes of chloride of potassium, hexagonal crystals not analyzed, sugar, and an ammonia salt. The deadly nightshade gave nitrate of potass, an unknown magnesia salt in square prisms, sugar, &c.; pea-pods yielded sugar only. The common garden-lettuce contained crystals of nitrate of potass, tetrahedra of undetermined composition, sugar, and ammonia. Cucumbers furnished sugar, ammonia, and sulphate of lime. Cabbage gave sulphate of lime and ammonia, and the thorn-apple contained so much nitrate of potass that dried portions quite deflagrated on being ignited.

M. Rochard, one of the candidates for the French Academy's Medico-chirurgical prize, has sent in his “thesis,” from which we

abstract the following conclusions at which the distinguished author has arrived in regard to the action of mineral waters in the treatment of diseases of the skin:—

(1.) Mineral waters act directly and locally in removing skin diseases, by checking the congestion of the integument.

(2.) They combat rather the alterations of the blood and consequences of skin diseases than the parasites which produce these maladies.

(3.) The operation of mineral waters upon the external integument is not confined to the diseased tissues, but extends also to the healthy ones; that of the compounds of iodine, chlorine, and mercury, on the contrary, is confined to the injured parts, and tends to the elimination of the morbid element.

(4.) The mineral waters in certain cases should be administered as internal medicines, their topical action being in such instances too diffused, and leaving it probable that a return of the malady may take place after its apparent cure. Besides, the cutaneous absorption of medicines is exceedingly problematical.

WEATHER WISDOM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LONDON REVIEW."

SIR,—Mr. Wood has misunderstood my *Quarterly Weather Guide*, from which he extracted the predictions he quoted in his last letter. Mr. Wood says, that when I predict "rain," "gales," "overcast," "mist," "fog," "hail," &c., I am explicit in what I predict, but that he is "left in a very misty, foggy, and overcast state of mind as to where these things will be manifested. . . . This somewhere is over the United Kingdom. . . ." Now, I think it is very evident that Mr. Wood was "in a very misty, foggy, and overcast state of mind" when he read my predictions, or he could not have overlooked the following note appended to them:—

Observation.—The foregoing predictions are founded on the results of observations made in and near London. They require, therefore, some modification before they can be applied to the West of England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland, the rain-fall of these parts of the United Kingdom averaging a much larger amount than that of London. Allowance should be made for heavier rain in those parts than that predicted for London. In other parts, where the rain-fall is *less* than that of London, a less amount of rain may be expected than is here predicted."

From the above paragraph, it is evident that any predictions refer to *London and its immediate neighbourhood*. The predictions of "more or less atmospheric disturbance" apply to the coasts chiefly, as it frequently happens that a gale is blowing in the Channel when there is a calm in London.

Now, if my predictions be compared with weather observed in London (excepting those relating to "storm periods"), a far more favourable result will ensue than when they are compared with weather observed at Weston-super-Mare:—

Predicted Weather.

August.—"Great heat on the 5th, 6th, and 8th. Very fine, hot weather from the 6th to the 20th or 21st. The finest harvest weather of the month will be from the 6th to 19th. Rain soon after the 18th, to continue at intervals until the 27th. Rain and wind on 23rd.

September.—"Heavy rain and gales on the 9th and 10th.

October.—"1st, unsettled, windy; 2nd, rainy; 3rd, windy; 4th and 5th, fine and warm; 6th, unsettled; 7th, overcast; 8th to 10th, fine and warm; 11th to 13th, fair; 13th and 14th, cold rains—gales; 15th and 16th, fairer; 17th, overcast, rain in places; 18th and 19th, fine; 20th to 22nd, unsettled, rainy—strong wind."

Actual Weather.

5th, Maximum temperature, 88·6°; the hottest day at Greenwich Observatory for three years. 6th, max. temp., 84°; 8th, 82·4°. No rain from the 1st to 20th, excepting the 9th; 20th, rain, 0·05 in.; 21st, thunderstorm, rain, 0·25 in.; 22nd, rain, 0·20 in.; 23rd, rain, 0·16 in.; 28th, rain, 0·12 in.; 23rd, gale, N.N.E.

"9th, gale, S.W., rain, 0·15 in.; 10th, fine, strong wind.

"1st, cloudy and windy; 2nd, cloudy, one shower; 3rd, fine, windy; 4th and 5th fine, strong wind, cold; 6th, fine, windy; 7th, cloudy at times, fair; 8th, fine; 9th, overcast; 10th, fine and warm (highest temp., 65°, since 7th); 11th, 12th, and 13th, fine; 14th, overcast; 15th, fine; 16th, fine; 17th, overcast, rain, 0·10 in.; 18th, fine, cloudy at times; 19th, fine, gale and rain in night; 20th, gale, S.W., rain, 0·10 in.; 21st, cloudy, showery, and windy; 22nd, gale, S.W., rain, 0·45 in."

Failures do occur sometimes, and they will recur until the system is perfected, which will require laborious and patient investigation and observation. If at any time it can be fairly shown that astrometeorology is not true—*i. e.*, that the coincidences of variation of weather with the planetary phases are of insufficiently frequent occurrence to warrant meteorologists in predicting on the basis of planetary influence on weather—I shall be happy to renounce it. At present it is enough for me that my observations, and those of others, carried on for thirty years, have led me to the belief that planetary influence is the key to the solution of the *veata quæstio* of meteorology. The 23rd of August last, which was "very fine" at Weston-super-Mare, was very windy and wet in London as predicted—(the attendance of Foresters at the Crystal Palace on that day was only 44,742—70,000 having been present last year, and 100,000 expected this year).

Although Mr. Wood's assertion that the meteorological effect of the moon and planets is "as a drop in the ocean, in comparison with the overwhelming results of solar agency and terrestrial rotation," may be true; if, on that account, the moon and planets have *no* influence on weather, solar positions (declination, &c.) and terrestrial rotation being regular, the changes of weather should be regular also. The

sun continues the same, the ocean remains the same, and as the evaporation should be the same, there is no reason why atmospheric disturbance or other features of weather should not be the same on a given day, in a given place, in any year. But every one knows such is *not* the case.

In conclusion, I beg to append indications of probable weather for next month, and to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

London, Oct. 22, 1864.

ALFRED J. PEARCE.

Probable Weather (in the Metropolis and immediate neighbourhood) in November, 1864.

Generally fair and mild on the first three days, overcast at times (rainy in places on the 2nd inst.); 4th and 5th, seasonable; 6th and 7th, fog or misty rain; 8th, mild; 9th to 11th, much downfall (rain or snow), stormy and cold; 12th to 14th, cold—frosty nights; 15th, rainy, fair intervals; 16th and 17th, windy and cold, overcast; 18th, windy, fair; 19th and 20th, downfall, colder; 21st, windy; 22nd to 25th, cold rain; 25th to 27th, mild, stormy; 28th, misty; 29th and 30th, high temperature, hail or thunderstorms.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "LONDON REVIEW."

SIR,—Permit me to add, in connection with my letter of last week, that in admitting "planetary influence" we are referred at once to an extra-mundane producing cause, effecting a given result at a given time, on the *entire* earth. Then, is it not supremely absurd to select an arbitrary *minute spot* on its surface as the perpetual theatre of this imaginary force, to the exclusion of all the rest of its surface? And would it not be equally so if we regard its operation as unlimited, and predict forthwith universal rain, wind, or whatever else might be its supposititious value; yet the "astrometeorologist" must accept one of these alternatives, opposed to reason and experience. The fact of *variety* of weather existing at the same time over an area either great or small suggests that a secondary cause must be found or sought in the several localities; that the surface of the earth plays an important part in its meteorology has been demonstrated by Sir Charles Lyell in his opening address at the recent British Association meeting. In reference to the glacial period, when the climate of Europe was equal to the Arctic regions, he observed that such an effect would be produced by the submergence of the great desert—Sahara. The meteorological reasons I need not produce here. Sir John Herschel, in *Good Words* of January last, makes some interesting remarks on the climatic changes that would ensue from a different arrangement of land and water, also the direct effects of drainage, and the denudation of large forests; in short, he shows it to be within the powers of man to *alter* the weather. For example, there is less rainfall over large regions of North America, and the climate otherwise altering in consequence of the clearance of the forests; while, on the other hand, the largely-increased cultivation of the palm in Egypt has increased the rainfall. These and many other facts show that we are to look to mother earth for weather changes, rather than the mythical notion of "planetary influence."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Weston-super-Mare, Oct. 26, 1864.

W. H. WOOD.

[This discussion must end here.—ED. L. R.]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

INSURANCE AMALGAMATIONS.

On the occasion of the amalgamation of the Monarch Fire and Life Insurance Company with the Liverpool and London, public attention was called by one of our contemporaries to what appeared, as reported, to be a very questionable transaction. It was said that the directors of the first-named company had, by their own votes, divided a large sum of money between themselves and their solicitor.

In the recent amalgamation of the Globe with the Liverpool and London, it is said that the colleagues of the chairman of that company have voted him a sum of money at the moment of the termination of the separate existence of the Globe as a company, and of themselves as a board of directors. This vote, we understand, is to be made good out of the surplus assets of the company, otherwise divisible rateably amongst the shareholders. The board has hitherto, and had, no doubt, on this occasion, the benefit of the advice of very respectable and eminent solicitors. To this circumstance it is, perhaps, to be attributed that any shareholder who pleases may receive his share of the surplus assets of the company free of his rateable contribution to this present to the chairman. This gentleman bears a name well known in the City, and is, no doubt, highly and deservedly esteemed. The position of chairman to the Globe is a voucher for City rank, and had this been wanting, a past governor of the Bank of England is a considerable magnate. Independently of all this, the gentleman in question is a man of wealth and position. In fact, the parties to this transaction are considerable and highly respectable people, and we have no doubt at all that if the circumstances of the case were fully before us, and we were able to weigh the services the chairman has rendered to the company in effecting its amalgamation with the Liverpool and London, we should come to the conclusion that the £2,000 or £2,500 presented to him by his co-directors, unless the shareholders render the vote nugatory, is not more than a fair compensation for his services. We certainly hope that all these things are as true as, from the character of the parties, we believe them to be. But we object to the whole transaction on principle. In discussing it we shall assume that the merits of the

individual are what we have stated our belief respecting them to be; also that he is not only quite free of having initiated the vote, but that it was brought forward without his knowledge, and that, short of declining the gift, he opposed its being made to him; and at last only consented because his good feelings were not proof against the gratitude and friendship of his colleagues.

In the great majority of such cases the parties are not so highly respectable as in this, and the circumstances usually wear a much uglier aspect. We are all the better pleased to be able to express an opinion on so mild a case of what we believe, nevertheless, to be really a misappropriation of money, and an irregular and illicit proceeding on the part of a Board of Directors.

The directors, and still more the chairmen, of our great insurance companies (and the *Globe* was one of considerable standing and repute) are usually very liberally paid. There are but few offices which return so much to their members, and pay their directors so moderately as the *Equitable*, which was established for the benefit of members and not of directors—but that is an old-fashioned institution. The office of director—and, still more, that of chairman to an insurance company—is eagerly sought for by City men of high, but not quite first-rate standing, as a honourable and abundantly well-paid office. In the present case the directors of the *Globe* have, we understand, obtained for themselves seats at the board of the united companies, whose concerns will in future be managed by a very numerous if not very compact body. If the interests of shareholders only were looked to, one could hardly doubt but that the retirement of several directors would have left a less numerous but more effective and responsible body; in making terms for themselves, however, the directors have not exceeded their powers, though they have, perhaps, used them rather for their own advantage than for that of the shareholders. But in voting away the funds of the institution in a present to their chairman, they have, as we believe, exceeded their powers, and we doubt whether such a vote, even if it had proceeded from the majority of shareholders assembled at a general meeting, would have been binding on the minority, or the absentees. At any rate—and whether the shareholders could have made this gift or not—it is clearly not within the power of the board of directors. This seems to have been felt and acknowledged, or more probably the directors were told this by their legal adviser. Accordingly they proceed to go as near to giving their chairman the money as they can. They vote it to him, and they expressly reserve the rights of an objecting shareholder. Every shareholder is to be mulcted in his *quotum* if he do not expressly object. The office machinery is to be put into operation, by a vote which the directors exceeded their powers in agreeing to, to collect money from the shareholders for the chairman. They are not to be invited to consider how much they owe to him. That question has been considered for them by gentlemen elected for other duties, and not for that. But they are to be asked to contribute a definite sum unless they use the ungracious privilege of refusing. The affairs of the *Globe* have been so managed as to make it desirable that they should pass under other management, in which the previously existing directors are to act a subordinate part. The chairman has no doubt done very well in recognising this, and in acting on it, and it would perhaps have been proper for his colleagues to lay their opinion of his merits before the shareholders, and to have suggested a compliment—perhaps even the payment of a large sum of money, though this would appear to us hardly a delicate proceeding. But to decide the matter behind the backs of the shareholders, and to mulct all who may not notice the option left them of refusing their *quotum*, or who may not think it worth while to do so, or who may fear to be accounted mean or poor, is something a little beyond sturdy begging. We do not like fully to characterize it, but we think we are within the mark if we call it shabby, with just enough of sturdiness about it to make it something worse.

The affairs of insurance companies, however unprofitable they may turn out to shareholders, are so managed as to be always profitable to the directors. When it becomes too plain that, either by the constitution or management, the shareholders must be losers or not obtain the fair profits obtained by other companies, the company is amalgamated with some other. This is especially the season for jobbery. The directors are sure to take care of themselves, and, treating their trusteeship as a patent office, to obtain a continuance of it under the new *régime*, or to get compensated for it in some shape or another, if they find that they must retire. If they do this by appropriating the money of the shareholders behind their backs, it is simply illegal and something worse. The directors of the *Globe* have not done this, knowing, we presume, that they *could not*, but they have stepped beyond their duty in doing, not this, but something as near it as they could. They have not misappropriated the funds of the shareholders, but they have directed a certain portion of it towards the pocket of their chairman. The offence is light in comparison with what is sometimes attempted and successfully accomplished, but at the bottom there is a spice of that vice of jobbery which makes the office of director of a public company no longer an object of ambition to the first-class men who used, with but small pay, to accept the office as a distinction, and which gives men of a rank lower than first, second, or third rates the excuse for that system of jobbery which is unfortunately too prevalent, and which has had so much to do with the present state of the money market, by the formation of schemes concocted rather for the benefit of promoters and directors than for shareholders and the public.

THE quotation of gold at Paris is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per mille premium, and the short exchange on London is 25·30 per £1 sterling. On comparing these rates with the English Mint price of £3. 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce for standard gold, it appears that gold is nearly 2-10ths per cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

The demand at the Bank has been moderate. Among the bankers and brokers the inquiry was not extensive, and the rates have ranged from 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 per cent. Money for discount purposes is stated to be very abundant, but through the scarcity of bills the principal establishments cannot get out the whole of their resources. If the next advices from India, now expected in the course of a day or two, should prove favourable, the financial community will be more at ease. The decrease of bills current during the month will be large, and not the least disposition is afforded in any channel to encourage an augmentation.

In the Stock Exchange money has been very abundant, and, the demand being light, loans from day to day on English Government securities were obtainable at the almost nominal rates of 2 to 3 per cent. The supply consists partly of the reserves of banking, financial, and mercantile establishments, placed out in this way with the facility of immediate recall, but has been increased by the recent purchases of stocks and shares by the public.

The Stock Exchange will probably be closed on Tuesday, the 1st of November, that being the day fixed for striking the half-yearly balance at the Bank of England, where the transfer offices will likewise be shut.

There has been a large amount of business in Colonial Government securities. Canada 6 per Cents. (Jan. and July, 1877-84) fetched 96; do. 5 per Cents., 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ 2; Mauritius 6 per Cents. (1878-Jan. and July), 105 4 $\frac{1}{2}$; Natal 6 per Cents., 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; New Brunswick 6 per Cents., 93; New South Wales 5 per Cents. (1888-92), 96; Nova Scotia 6 per Cents. (1875), 96; Queensland 6 per Cents., 101; Victoria 6 per Cents. (April and October), 105 4 $\frac{1}{2}$.

For Joint-stock Bank shares there has been a fair inquiry, and bargains were concluded in the stock of several of the leading establishments, comprising Agra and Masterman's Bank at 118 and 119; Bank of Egypt, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; Bank of London, 147, 145, and 150; Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, 26 and 26 $\frac{1}{2}$; London and County, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 70 $\frac{1}{2}$; London Joint-stock, 43 to 45; London and Westminster, 93 to 95; Oriental Bank, 53; Union Bank of London, 49 to 51; London and South African Bank realized 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 21 ex. div.; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 89 $\frac{1}{2}$; Union of Australia, 51; Bank of Australasia, 69 to 71; Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, 33 to 35 ex. div.; Bank of New Zealand, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$; European Bank, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 9 $\frac{1}{2}$; Brazilian and Portuguese, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Anglo-Austrian, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 prem.

The accounts from Liverpool describe a better feeling on 'Change. Several failures occurred last week, but although one of them was for £200,000, they were apparently not of a character to create surprise or alarm, and the predictions which, for speculative purposes, had been circulated of more important disasters were all falsified.

Formal notice is issued from the Court of Chancery that creditors of the Leeds Banking Company are required to send the particulars of their claims to Mr. William Turquand, the provisional liquidator, by the 1st December. The accounts from Leeds mention that at a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Saalfeld, at which the representatives of the Leeds Banking Company attended, the liabilities of the firm were stated at £213,616, and the assets at £45,300, or about 4s. 3d. in the pound. Of the deficiency of nearly £170,000 only about £7,000 was said to have arisen from bad debts, the remainder having apparently been from losses upon speculative transactions. It was added that during the last three years Mr. Saalfeld had drawn out of the concern for private household expenses nearly £10,000—viz., in 1862, 2,262; 1863, £3,840; in 1863, £3,893.

The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 14th of September was £12,921,935, being an increase of £119,484 as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £2,480,729 when compared with the same period last year. The following are the amounts of specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month ending the 17th:—

Scotch Banks	£2,268,318
Irish	1,860,285
<hr/>	
	£4,128,603

Being a decrease of £38,573 as compared with the previous return, and a decrease of £82,250 when compared with the corresponding period of last year.

During the past week the movements of the precious metals have not been of an extensive character. The imports only amounted to about £150,906, including £4,000 from New York by the *Borussia*, and £24,042 by the *City of Baltimore*. The *Delhi*, from Alexandria, has brought £15,000 in Australian gold, *vid* overland; the *Delta* has also arrived with £7,864, and about £100,000 in gold has been received from the Continent. The exports have been £90,209 to the East Indies and China, by the *Ceylon*; £24,840 in gold has been sent to Portugal, and there have been remittances to the Continent through private sources, estimated at £92,630, the total amounting to £207,679.

The silver market continues very flat. The bars which came by the last West India mail, and which were sent to the Continent by

two eminent firms, yielded little or no profit. The next Mexican mail, due in a few days, will, it is expected, bring a further large supply; and an additional decline in that metal must be anticipated, which is so far a favourable feature in the prospects of the money market.

The English Railway Share Market has been tolerably steady, and the operations were limited. Great Western rose $\frac{1}{4}$ and Leeds Northern $\frac{1}{2}$; but South-Eastern, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and Midland receded $\frac{1}{2}$, Sheffield $\frac{1}{2}$, and Metropolitan $\frac{3}{4}$. Annexed are the latest quotations: Caledonian, 123, 124 ex div.; South-Eastern, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$, 82 $\frac{1}{2}$; Great Eastern, 43 $\frac{1}{2}$, 44; Great Northern, 129, 130; ditto A, 140, 141; Great Western, 72 $\frac{1}{2}$, 73 $\frac{1}{2}$; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; London, Chatham, and Dover, 38, 39; London and North-Western, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$, 112 $\frac{1}{2}$; Metropolitan, 110 $\frac{1}{2}$, 111 $\frac{1}{2}$; Midland, 129 $\frac{1}{2}$, 130 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto New, £18 Shares, 38, 38 prem.; North-Eastern (Berwick), 106 $\frac{1}{2}$, 107 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto (York and North Midland), 95 $\frac{1}{2}$, 95 $\frac{1}{2}$; ditto (Leeds Northern), 65 $\frac{1}{2}$, 66; North British, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ex div.; North Stafford, 76, 77; Oxford and Worcester, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$, 52 $\frac{1}{2}$; Sheffield, 64, 64 $\frac{1}{2}$. The traffic returns for the past week show a receipt of £672,825 on 11,280 miles open in 1864, against £615,178 on 11,228 miles open in the corresponding week of 1863, and £585,046 on 10,765 miles open in 1862. This gives an increase of £57,647 over the corresponding week of 1863, and of £97,779 over 1862. The receipts per mile per week show an increase, as compared with those of 1863, of £4. 17s. 1d., and of £4. 5s. 11d. over 1862.

The prospectus of the London and Scottish Bank (Limited) is in circulation. This undertaking has been formed for the purpose of continuing the business of a number of branches of the London Bank of Scotland which have not been included in the arrangements entered into between that bank and the Mercantile and Exchange Bank. The branches in question are situated respectively at Edinburgh, Dundee, Falkirk, Jedburgh, Hawick, Berwick-on-Tweed, Alnwick, Morpeth, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Hexham, and the whole of them are now in active operation. The head office of the banks is to be in London, with a principal office in Edinburgh. The capital is £500,000, in 10,000 shares at £50 each, with a first issue of 5,000 shares, more than two-thirds of which have already been subscribed for. It is consequently intimated that "the share list will remain open for a few days only."

The first ordinary meeting of the London, Hamburg, and Continental Exchange Bank took place on Tuesday, when the net profits during a period of ten months were stated at £7,537, out of which a dividend was declared at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. £2,000 is left to be placed to the reserve fund, £1,000 to be written off the preliminary expenses, and £1,019 to be carried forward.

The Joint-Stock Discount Company have announced a call of £1 per share, of which £2. 10s. is payable on the 10th of November, and £2. 10s. on the 20th of December. In consequence of this announcement the shares have fallen about 15s., closing at 1 to $\frac{1}{2}$ dis.

The half-yearly interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum is announced on the shares of the Lemberg and Czernowitz Railway Company.

The Union Bank of Australia have advertised the half-yearly interest on the City of Melbourne Loan.

In the port of London during the past week there has been more activity. At the Custom House 261 vessels were reported as having arrived from foreign ports; there were 3 from Ireland, and 131 colliers. The entries outwards amounted to 134, and those cleared to 153, including 22 which were despatched in ballast. The departures for the Australian colonies have been 7 vessels, viz.:—2 to Adelaide, 1 to Melbourne, 1 to Port Philip, 1 to Hobart Town, and 2 to New Zealand, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,872.

LETTERS from Paris state that the specie in the Bank of France continues to increase, so that a favourable return may be anticipated at the end of the week. The fluctuations in Rente and Italian stocks are said to be chiefly the result of the operations of powerful interests antagonistic to each other—the party supporting the one stock depressing the other, and *vice versa*. The Italian question being still unsettled also exercises an unpleasant influence on speculation. Some particulars are given relative to the reported loan obtained by Señor Salamanca. It appears that that financier arrived in Madrid from Paris on the 19th instant, and immediately placed at the disposal, not of the Government, but of the Banco di Espana, 25,000,000 francs (£1,000,000) in gold and silver bars, and in drafts on Paris, against the corresponding part of the promissory notes signed by the purchasers of national property, which the Government negotiated with the Bank some time ago, and which, in proportion as they are falling due, go towards the payment of this and other sums which have been obtained here as well as in Paris. Those promissory notes are guaranteed by the mortgage of the properties themselves, and therefore are considered as unexceptionable security.

It is understood that the Bank of France have, within the last few days, obtained an accession of 5,000,000 f. in specie.

ACCOUNTS from Madrid describe the monetary crisis as almost at a culminating point. The bank rate for discount there is 9 per cent. It is known that the Government is very heavily indebted to some of the Spanish financial establishments, and, as no loan can be contracted for prior to the assembling of the Cortes, agents are being sent everywhere to obtain temporary advances.

THE *Noticias* of Oct. 21 says:—"The Bank of Spain has concluded a loan of 20,000,000 reals with Señor Salamanca."

ADVICES from Turin assert that the question relative to the cession of national domains has been arranged between the Minister of Finance and M. Balduino and the Duke of Gallura. This operation will give the Treasury about 20,000 liras. The arrangement, however, will have to be ratified by the Italian Parliament. Rumours are current of the failure of a banking firm in Turin, and a steam navigation company in Genoa. The bill for the transfer of the capital to Florence fixes the necessary credit at 7,000,000 lire.

BUSINESS was almost suspended in the Bourse at Naples on the 21st inst. by the discovery that an agent of the Stock Exchange, called Lodo, had made off with 250,000 lire. Since then he has been arrested, with an accomplice, in the woods of Santo Lencio, near Caserta, and 80,000 lire were found on him.

THE last advices from Alexandria report, in regard to the new cotton crop, that it will exceed the last by at least 20 per cent. Many of the natives, influenced by the idea, however, that prices are temporarily depressed only by the fall in Liverpool, defer ginning and preparing their crop for market. Freights to Liverpool, $\frac{1}{2}$ for cotton by steamer. Exchange on London, three months' date, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$.

IT is stated that the Greek Government have concluded an engagement with Messrs. Newall for the establishment of telegraphic communication between the different cities of Greece, and between Greece, Asia, and Africa.

"THE Time Bargain's Bill," intended to put a check upon excessive speculations in the sister Presidency, has been passed by the Bombay Legislative Council. From a statement published by the Government of the silver coined at the Mints of the three Presidencies during the month of July last, it appears that the amounts were:—Calcutta, 44,22,734 r.; Madras, 11,82,000 r.; Bombay, 75,97,756 r.

EXCHANGE has fluctuated at Shanghai in the most singular manner since the last mail. Starting at 6s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for bank bills, it rose to 6s. 9d., fell again yesterday to 6s. 7d., and has closed at 6s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Private paper is a penny higher. This renewed tightness in the money market has had a depressing effect on trade, and not much has been done, either in tea or silk. The new cotton has not begun to come in yet, but first samples are expected almost immediately. At Yokohama trade appears to be almost at a standstill; a quantity of silk is said to be accumulated at Yedo, but none finds its way to Yokohama.

THE *New York World* publishes a statement showing that the public debt, including the appropriations to be made by the next Congress, amounts to \$4,000,000,000. Gold is quoted at 109 per cent. premium.

THE chief speculative mania in New York at the present moment appears to be for the concoction of companies for working the oil deposits in Pennsylvania. The supply steadily continues, and the exports, which in the first nine months of 1862 were 6,242,912 gallons, increased to 21,389,131 gallons in the same period of 1863, and have this year been 22,546,957.

THE Illinois Central Railway Company have issued the following financial statement for the month of September:—Land Department. Acres Construction Lands sold, 21,660 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0, for \$239,381. 61; acres interest fund lands sold, 600 $\frac{1}{2}$ 0, for \$8,587. 40; acres free land sold, \$2,506 91, for \$34,717. 16; total sales during the month of Sept., 1864, \$24,767 41, for \$282,686. 17; to which add town lot sales, \$2,835; total of all, \$285,521. 17. Acres sold since Jan. 1, 1864, \$214,647 26, for \$2,300,085. 44; cash collected in Sept., \$305,599. 77.—Traffic Department. Receipts from passengers, \$276,731. 97; ditto, freight, \$474,273. 20; ditto, mails, \$6,358. 33; ditto, rent of road, \$4,000; ditto, other sources, \$6,000; total receipts in month of Sept., 1864, \$767,363. 50; total receipts in month of Sept., 1863, \$478,576. 49.

THE imports from the Republic of Uruguay into the United Kingdom consist almost entirely of animal products, which last year were of the computed real value of £1,220,629, against £992,328 in 1862, and against £639,717 in 1861. The chief increases have occurred in hides, tallow, and sheep's wool, while bones, guano, horse-hair, seal-skins, and minor miscellaneous articles of merchandise, show a decrease. The declared value of British produce and manufactures exported from this country to Uruguay was £534,741 last year, £453,790 in 1862, and £581,638 in 1861. Manufactures of cotton, iron, and wool constitute about two-thirds of the aggregate annual shipments.

The Brazilian mail brings details of the severe monetary panic at Rio caused by the failure of the banker Souto. It is stated—

"Souto was the great Portuguese banker, and almost all the Portuguese banked with him. The Brazilian jealousy of the Portuguese, who come here and amass money and then go home, is enormous. Souto had applied to the Bank of Brazil for a large amount, I believe 900 centos (£90,000), to meet certain calls on a certain day; and the directors had promised the accommodation, accepting the security he offered. On the morning of the 10th Souto sent for the money, but the directors had changed their minds and refused to advance the amount. Souto had no alternative but to suspend payment; the news spread through the town, and the Rica Directa became crowded, the troops were called out to maintain order, and a general rush was made on all the other bankers, who commenced paying the deposits in notes of the Bank of Brazil, which were immediately taken to that bank for gold."

When the Bank of Brazil had paid in exchange for their own notes some £300,000 in gold, and when the firms of Gomes, Montenegro, and Oliveira and Bello, had all been compelled also to suspend payment, the scene became alarming:—

"The Bank of Brazil could not continue paying in gold, and the people became furious; for seven days the troops were kept before the banks, and then decrees were published allowing the Bank to issue an unlimited amount of notes, and making the notes of the Bank a compulsory legal tender. Also a suspension of payments for sixty days was decreed, and the estates of the four banks which had failed were to be liquidated by the Bank of Brazil and the Rural Bank. Souto fails for five millions sterling, and some say he will not pay 20 per cent. Some forty or fifty commercial houses have also gone, and after the expiration of the sixty days (Nov. 9) it is expected that many others will follow."

REVIEWS OF BOOKS.

POLISH EXPERIENCES.*

Few of the travellers who visited Poland last year were able to see much of the deadly struggle which was going on between the Russians and the insurgents. Except on the Galician frontier, it was almost impossible for a stranger to gain access to the Polish camps, and even there it was a task of no small difficulty. But Mr. Bullock enjoyed unusual advantages, and he made excellent use of them. As the special correspondent of the *Daily News*, he was well received by the leaders of the patriotic movement, and, after he had been some time in the country, he appears to have made so many personal friends among them that he was sure of meeting with more than ordinary assistance wherever he went. His book shows that he fully deserved to gain the good feeling of the Poles. He took up their cause in thorough earnest, and became almost as much interested in their success as if he had been a native of the country. He went out with them on their expeditions whenever he had an opportunity, and never shrank from exposing himself to the serious risks by which such adventures are attended. Consequently we are indebted to him for a great deal of very valuable information, the more precious inasmuch as it was almost impossible to obtain any that can be relied upon from either Polish or Russian sources. Both sides lied with unanimity, and amidst the confusion of reports it would be very difficult to know what to believe had it not been for the presence of a few such truthful chroniclers as Mr. Bullock and Mr. Sutherland Edwards. The Russians long ago established their character for mendacity, and they did ample justice to it last year; but not a few of the Poles deserve in that respect to be ranked in the same class with their masters.

Mr. Bullock arrived at Cracow last year in the beginning of April, not very long after the defeat and capture of Langiewicz. At that time, the Galician proprietors were straining every nerve to equip a strong insurgent force, and the introductions which he had brought with him enabled him to witness the preparations which were being made, and eventually, on two occasions, to join the bands which crossed the frontier and became engaged with the Russians. His description of Jezioranski's camp is extremely interesting. Arriving at it late at night, he slept in the same tent with the general and Waligorski, the second in command, and the next morning witnessed the insurgents at mass. "It was a very striking sight," he says; "a rude altar of pine-branches had been constructed between the two crosses, marking the graves of the Russians and Poles, and round this the wild, bandit-like insurgents were collected. It seemed strange business for men, such as they looked, to be about, but their great earnestness showed that the scene was by no means to them a mere form; as the hair of the priest was agitated by the wind, and the sun shone full on the heads of the assembled throng, it seemed to me that, compared with the great vaulted sky above them, the fairest shrine that ever was raised would have been an insignificant worshipping place." Soon after this, fighting took place, but Mr. Bullock was not present on that occasion while the engagement was going on, though he arrived in time to see the field before the dead and wounded had been removed. He was more fortunate a little later, when General Wysocki started on his fatal expedition into Volhynia. Receiving early intelligence of the movement, he was enabled to come up with the insurgents in a forest about ten miles from the Russian frontier. They were a motley set, presenting "a most sorry exterior, highly suggestive of the soldiers with whom Falstaff would not be seen marching through Coventry," the only sort of uniform to be observed among them being "that most of them had a hole in their trowsers in about the same place." In the evening, the band emerged from the woods, and continued its march through the open country, to the great astonishment of the peasants, who gathered in clusters to stare at the unwonted sight. Towards midnight, the adventurers entered "a mysterious forest, and so thick were the trees and so dense the foliage, that the light of the moon failed to pierce the shade, and a pitchy darkness reigned around." In the early morning, the rendezvous was reached, and a search was commenced for the arms which had been buried there. At first, only twenty-eight rifles could be found, and it was feared that the insurgents would have to trust to scythes; but, after a time, eighty more rifles were discovered in a neighbouring thicket, several other bands came in, and at last the united forces were able to march to the point where they were to wait for a favourable opportunity of crossing the frontier. By this time the men were exhausted by their fatigues, undergone during the last few hours beneath a broiling sun. No sooner was the shelter of the wood gained than the troops threw themselves on the ground, and went to sleep:

"The encampment occupied a very narrow space, and the ground was literally carpeted with human bodies in all sorts of strange attitudes. If you had come suddenly on this scene, you would have taken those sleeping forms for corpses, so stiffened were their limbs and rigid their features: so excessive had been the fatigue which they had undergone, and so terrible their privations, that the want of food and rest combined had stamped a look of death on their faces, an only too true presage of the fate which was to overtake many of them in less than twenty-four hours; yet when they woke up, and set to work at preparing their dinners, there was such a cheerful air about it all, that it seemed like a huge picnic in the woods, the ladies only being wanting."

* Polish Experiences during the Insurrection of 1863-4. By W. H. Bullock. London: Macmillan.

A straw-stack close by Horodyski's hut proved, when its cover, ing was removed, to be a magazine of ammunition and clothing and when its contents had been distributed through the camp, a great improvement became visible in the appearance of the men, who soon afterwards pursued their march. After a series of adventures, Mr. Bullock left this detachment and joined another under the personal command of Wysocki, who was attacking the town of Radziwillow. A warm engagement ensued, and our author at last had the pleasure of getting under fire; but he observes:—

"Though I rode by the side of the general during a considerable part of the engagement, I only saw three or four Russians during the four hours the battle lasted, and I am confident that more than half the insurgents never saw a Russian at all. There is no denying, however, that the bullets flew about like hail, making a most peculiar noise when they struck in a tree close by you."

Towards the close of the battle, Mr. Bullock had to run a greater risk than even that of Russian bullets. The Polish aides-de-camp being all dispersed on various errands, Wysocki requested him to ride back to the Austrian frontier with a message to the Commissioner of the National Government. He agreed to do so, but soon found he had started on a perilous errand. He knew scarcely anything of the way, and the wood was so thick that he could not see many yards on either side of the ride, which was arched over with boughs growing so low that they scarcely allowed a horseman to pass beneath them. For a quarter of an hour he made his way through the dripping foliage, and at length emerged, drenched to the skin, in the midst of a crowd of what he at first took to be Cossacks, but afterwards found to be insurgents. Their first idea was to hang him as a spy, for he had no written credentials from the general, and they would probably have carried their intention into effect, had it not been for the intervention of the Commissioner. That official, as he appeared to know Mr. Bullock, released him from his over-zealous captors, and gave him a heavy bag of silver to deliver to Wysocki. "There was nothing for it," says our author, "but to dive once more into the woods and ride to the front. So, accompanied by a single insurgent, I once more struck into the ride, and happily succeeded in getting safe back to Wysocki, who thanked me warmly for the service I had done him." By this time, all hope of defeating the Russians was over, for Horodyski's troops had been repulsed and their leader killed; so Wysocki gave orders to cease firing, and during the next night the detachment broke up, and dispersed across the frontier into Galicia. So ended the only expedition which Mr. Bullock was able to attend from first to last. The whole of his account of it is extremely interesting, and nothing can be better than the spirit in which he speaks of his own share in its fortunes. From what he says of the insurgents, it is evident that they never had any chance of success. In arms, in discipline, in numbers, in everything but courage, they were far inferior to their opponents, and they met with no assistance from the peasants of the province which they undertook to liberate; indeed, during the whole period of the rebellion, the country people scarcely ever rose against the Russians. The insurrection was one of the educated classes alone, and the mass of the population took no interest in it. Nothing can be more absurd than to style it a movement got up by the aristocrats, for they were almost unanimous in blaming it at first; but it never was a popular movement as far as it concerned the majority of the people. The Polish peasant is so ignorant and debased a creature that he can scarcely be expected to master such an idea as that of patriotism. He lives as the brutes live, and the nobler qualities of human nature appear never to have been developed in him. If he could be educated and elevated in the social scale, he might take an interest in the fortunes of his country. Until that is done the mass of the nation will lie inert and careless of the future, insensible of the weight of a foreign yoke, and utterly irresponsible to the voice of freedom.

After his adventures with Wysocki's expedition, Mr. Bullock went for awhile to Kryniča, a little watering-place on the Galician slopes of the Carpathians, where the heroes of the revolution resorted to heal them of their wounds. This tranquil little spot Mr. Bullock compares to "the island valley of Avilion"—

"Deep-meadowed, happy, fair with orchard-lawns;"

only that the universal mourning worn by the visitors "gave so sad an air to the place that, but for the ringing laughter which would out at times, you could have believed you were walking in the valley of the shadow of death." Thence he started, with two friends, for Warsaw, and performed the journey in an open britska, the railroad having been rendered impracticable. The journey was a very interesting one. Sometimes they met Russian troops; at others, they fell in with insurgent bands; but no difficulty was thrown in their way, and they arrived safely at Warsaw. Mr. Bullock gives a very sad account of this city, in which he underwent a brief imprisonment. After 10 P.M., no one was allowed to walk about there without a pass, and one evening he and two English friends transgressed the rule. As only a few minutes had elapsed beyond the fatal hour, they attempted to argue the point with their captors, but in vain; they were marched off to the police-office. There they were detained till the arrival of the Commissioner, who, however, liberated them at once on the production of their cards. They had been spending the evening at the house of a Polish gentleman named Luszczewski, whose daughter, Deotima, enjoys a great reputation as an *improvisatrice*, and to the engrossing nature of whose conversation Mr. Bullock

attributes their temporary forgetfulness of the police regulations. Not long after this event, M. Luszczewski was one day carried off to the citadel, and thence sent to the depths of Russia. Deotima resolved to follow her father, and submitted without a complaint to all the hardships of an exile's life. In a letter received last winter, she describes the horrors of her new dwelling-place. "With the thermometer at thirty degrees below zero, father and daughter had no other covering at night than a little straw, and no other nourishment than tea and caviar. The inhabitants of the village have scarcely yet emerged from the condition of savages, and the most ordinary necessities of everyday life are not to be had for love or money." We are happy to say, however, that more recent accounts state that some amelioration has taken place in the lot of this noble and devoted lady.

From Warsaw Mr. Bullock went to Wilna, where he had an interview with Mouravieff, and then returned to Galicia. The fatigues which he had undergone brought on a fever, on recovering from which he was obliged to quit the country. He returned there, however, in the winter, and, after spending some time at Posen, of which he gives an interesting account, he resought his old quarters at Cracow. That city was then in a state of siege, and so intolerable did he find his life there that he was meditating his departure when the Governor suddenly ordered him out of the country, and he accordingly took leave of it in the spring of this year. He had lived there long enough to become well acquainted with its merits and its defects, and his opinions about them are entitled to the highest respect. So much nonsense has been talked and written on the subject of Poland, that a really good book upon it is a great relief. And Mr. Bullock's work thoroughly deserves that title. It is written earnestly but dispassionately, and he speaks with the authority of one who has seen for himself, and not trusted to others' reports. Everyone should read it with attention who is interested in the gallant, but injudicious and hopeless, struggle which took place during the past and the present year. The last embers of revolt are now trodden out, and the hopes of the friends of Poland must lie low for many years. The sins of the fathers have been visited upon the children, and the consequences have been fatal to the well-deserving descendants of a brave but too impulsive race. The Polish insurrection has riveted the chains of Poland, and paralyzed the Liberal party in Russia. It was a misfortune and an error throughout; but it is impossible not to admire the courage and devotion of the men who took part in it, nor to sympathize most sincerely with those on whom it brought suffering and ruin.

LUCY AIKIN.*

READERS of "Evenings at Home"—once a standard book with young ones, and worthy to be such at all times—must be familiar with the name of Aikin, that work being the production of Dr. Aikin and his sister, Mrs. Barbauld. The daughter of the former survived to this very year, expiring on the 29th of January, at the age of eighty-two; and her Memoirs and Miscellanies now come before the world like a memory of the past. The father was a well-known literary man in his day, a physician by calling, and, though rather a formal and superficial critic, a man of taste and knowledge, who seems to have given his daughter a good training. Lucy was rather a backward child, however, and was hastily pronounced by her paternal grandmother to be a "little dunce"—a reproach which she says filled her "with a sense of incurable deficiency," as she had already done her utmost. The old lady had been spoiled by the extraordinary precocity of her daughter, afterwards Mrs. Barbauld, who could read with ease before she was twenty months old. Little Lucy, however, did not long continue behindhand. Her father mentions an instance of her knowledge of books when she was only six years old, and observes: "Lucy has not been well lately, and I should be sorry to have verified in her the saying, 'So wise, so young, do not live long.'" Her early life was passed at Yarmouth, whither her father, when she was three years old, had removed from Warrington, Lancashire, where she was born in November, 1781. Of this journey Miss Aikin has left an account, which gives a singular picture of travelling in 1784. "My grandmother, her maid, my little brother, and myself, were packed in a post-chaise; my father accompanied us on horseback. It was Christmas week, the snow deep on the ground; the whole distance was two hundred and forty miles across the country, and we were six days in accomplishing it. The last night, we arrived at my aunt's, Mrs. Barbauld's, house at Palgrave, where my grandmother remained behind; she died in a few days of the cold and fatigue of the journey." From this it appears that the adverse opinion pronounced by the old lady on the abilities of her grand-daughter was a little premature, seeing that the latter was not more than three at the time, or barely so. At Yarmouth, little Lucy became acquainted with the celebrated philanthropist John Howard (whose alleged inhumanity to his son was denied by Dr. Aikin and Mrs. Barbauld), and with the Rev. Dr. Cooper, father of the eminent surgeon, Sir Astley Cooper, Bart. The latter took a deep interest in the child, and, as she confesses, used to flatter her vanity by praising her, for which, she says, with pleasant ingenuousness, she always retained a tender recollection of him. Various circumstances conspired to encourage her self-importance;

but she used to receive rather sharp lessons from her governess, one of which she relates with true feminine spirit:—

"My governess, with much whining, sighing, and casting up of her eyes, made known to the young ladies that a poor girl, her niece, who had sometimes been admitted to say her lessons with them, had actually been seen, such was the distress of her family, walking without shoes and stockings; and she invited them to make a small collection for her benefit. 'I have no money,' cried I, 'except my pretty sixpence' (a newly-coined one). 'And I am sure,' my governess replied, with an odious twinkling of her eye, 'that you will have the greatest delight in giving your pretty sixpence to poor Mary Wright.' I stood aghast, never having contemplated the bare possibility of either spending or giving away a pretty sixpence, but there was no help; I was compelled to produce the precious piece, praised for my amiable alacrity, and sent back to my place bursting with indignation. I felt myself diddled, and from that day to this I have hated collectors of subscriptions—those strainers of the qualities of mercy. Let such as desire to awaken in children the virtue of charity, consider a little how far the nature of the distress is level to their comprehension, the object one likely to awaken their sympathy, the sacrifice such as may reasonably be required of them, and, above all, let their own motives be free from all suspicion; for even childhood will suspect when its anger has been excited. Young as I was, I remember thinking that my governess should have given shoes to her own niece herself, instead of begging from us. Some time after I was taken to visit a poor family who were going to make their dinner on a single turnip. How eagerly did I cast my little store, to the last halfpenny, into the mother's lap! But then I saw the distress, and no one prompted my bounty."

The case presented is one on which a great deal of casuistry might be expended. Our own opinion is that neither the governess nor Lucy was quite in the right. To force an act of benevolence, especially from a child, is always questionable; yet the child's hesitation to give her pretty sixpence was a piece of inconsiderateness which might reasonably have seemed to the governess to require a lesson. "The nature of the distress" was certainly "level to the comprehension" of children; the object was one "likely to awaken their sympathy"; and the sacrifice was surely such as might "reasonably be required of them." How far the governess's own motives were "free from all suspicion," we are, of course, unable to say; but, on the face of the story as here related, there seems to be no reason for suspecting them. If it had only been a pair of shoes that Mary Wright wanted, her aunt ought, undoubtedly, to have supplied them without requiring assistance of her pupils; but such extreme distress is sure to extend to other matters as well as to shoes, and governesses are not generally rich. Lucy Aikin, however, had evidently a strong feeling against compulsory benevolence, and in the main was doubtless in the right. She records that one day her brother George, who was several years older than herself, seized and devoured half of a tart destined for the supper of the younger ones. She indignantly denounced the offender to her parents. "You should be willing to give your brother part of your tart," said her mother. "Yes," replied the little reasoner, "but he did not ask us; he took it." And she adds, "I still think the distinction just." There can be no doubt that she was here perfectly right, and the remark of Mrs. Aikin does not say much for her discrimination. The doctor removed to London in 1792, when Lucy was nine years old. The child was well educated; she studied French, Italian, and Latin, and began writing for the press when she was in her seventeenth year. Her productions were at first of the humbler order, including contributions to reviews and magazines, and articles in the *Annual Register*. In 1812, however, she published an historical work—"Memoirs of the Court of Queen Elizabeth"—which was followed by two similar books on the reigns of James I. and Charles I. Poetry and biography also received some share of her attention; but, with respect to the former, Mr. Le Breton himself admits that it did not aim at "the higher qualities of imagination or invention," but was a reflex of the terse sense and point of Pope's moral and didactic writings. Miss Aikin passed a quiet and uneventful life, and died at Hampstead, of an attack of influenza. The Rev. John Kenrick, of York, who knew her well, said of her that "she possessed, in a remarkable degree, the art of conversation—an art which seems in some danger of being lost in the crowds which fashion brings together. It was not, however, an art cultivated for display. Whether in intercourse with a single friend in a small circle, or an assemblage of persons of intellectual attainments equal to her own, there was the same flow of anecdote, quotation, and allusion, furnished by a most retentive memory, and enlivened by wit and humour." She lies in the old churchyard of Hampstead, in a grave next to that of her much-loved friend, Joanna Baillie.

Lucy Aikin was not a woman of genius, and it may be doubted whether she will take any very prominent position in the eyes of posterity relatively to the literature of the present century. But she had the shrewd, kindly sense, as well as the elegant culture, of the family to which she belonged. She had not the fancy and inventiveness of her aunt, Mrs. Barbauld, but she had all her good, sterling, practical views of life and character. In reading her writings, one is struck by the difference between the intellectual woman of her days and of our own. The passion, the pathos, the fiery power, the impatience of all forms of subjection, the restless aspiration, the haughty challenge to men to make good their pretensions to any species of superiority, and the bold discussion of questions which were formerly thought unfit for women even to recognise—all this is entirely absent in the compositions of

* Memoirs, Miscellanies, and Letters of the Late Lucy Aikin. Including those addressed to the Rev. Dr. Channing from 1826 to 1842. Edited by Philip Henry Le Breton, of the Inner Temple. London: Longmans.

Mrs. Barbauld's niece. Setting aside the consideration of genius, on which ground there can be no comparison whatever, it is impossible to conceive two women of letters more radically distinct from one another than Lucy Aikin and Elizabeth Barrett Browning. The one represented the old school; the other, the modern. Mrs. Browning flames upon you in a kind of divine wrath, like an accusing angel; Miss Aikin talks to you from the fireside like a pleasant, sensible lady, who has thought and read on many subjects, and sees several things in life to amend, but who has no idea of revolutionizing the world, and will be very well content, after the chat is over, to attend to the kitchen or any other household matters. Her ideas were formed in the eighteenth century, and she had the true eighteenth-century dislike of what used to be called "forwardness" in women. In a dialogue, published in the present volume, between an old lady and her grand-daughter, the old lady, who, we may suppose, expresses the views of Miss Aikin herself, with perhaps a little exaggeration for the sake of dramatic effect, says that in former times girls never dreamed of shaking hands with gentlemen; "it would have been thought a strange, masculine familiarity." "But," asks the grand-daughter, "when you were very glad to see some old friend, how did you receive him?" "In that case," answers the old lady, "the gentleman would take a salute." The grand-daughter not unnaturally asks if that was less of a favour than shaking hands, and receives for answer—"The lady, at least, was passive in that case; but now you see girls actually offering their hands to young men. I believe, too, it is held that the ladies are always to speak to gentlemen first at meeting." We should like, by the way, to be informed of the date of this composition, and of some others in the volume; but Mr. Le Breton gives us no help in the matter. It must not be inferred from the foregoing extracts that Miss Aikin was at all Torified in her views; on the contrary, she was a thorough Liberal, had notions as to women's rights and women's wrongs, and thought a woman "fit to govern a kingdom," though she prayed heaven to defend her from "she-governors of post-offices;" but she was necessarily somewhat old-fashioned in her notions of feminine intercourse. In all other respects, too, she had the calm, sober, unimpassioned intellect of the last century. The fugitive pieces collected by Mr. Le Breton are full of reading, observation, and common-sense; but they do not show a single spark of genius, of profundity, or of original conception. They are like so much intelligent literary conversation put on paper—agreeable, and to some extent instructive, but rather wanting in definite aim and coherence. One of the most amusing of these sketches is that to which we have just alluded, on "Old Times." It contains some really curious particulars of social life in England in the early part of the reign of George III., derived in some measure, no doubt, from the recollections of Miss Aikin herself, but probably more from those of her parents and aunt. Music and drawing, says the old lady, Mrs. Harford, "were not so much as thought of" for the daughters of middle-class people:—

"I think there were in my time about four or five of the richest and most fashionable of our young ladies who took a few lessons on the spinet, and about as many more who learned a very little drawing, in very bad taste; but the parents of the rest of us would have thought it not only extravagance, but presumption, to give such showy and expensive accomplishments to girls destined for good housewives. We all learned to dance, however, both minuets and country dances, and I well remember that before our grand annual exhibition at the master's ball, such of us as nature had not favoured with the high forehead, then esteemed a beauty, were obliged to submit to the application of a strip of pitch plaister round the edges of the hair, by means of which it was torn up by the roots.

"S. Ah, how barbarous!"

"Mrs. H. We had other penances to undergo, unknown to the damsels of these happier days. There were back-boards, iron collars, stocks for the feet, and a frightful kind of neck-swing, in which we were suspended every morning whilst one of the teachers was lacing our stays; all which contrivances were intended and imagined to improve the figure and the air. Nothing was thought so awkward and vulgar as anything approaching to a stoop. 'Hold up your head! hold up your head, miss!' was the constant cry. I wonder any of us kept our health: we had very little exercise of any kind, were tight-laced in very stiff stays, not sufficiently warmed in winter, and both coarsely and sparingly fed.

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"The chief alloy of our social enjoyments was the stiff and really barbarous ceremonial which then accompanied all the common actions of life. From the retired life that they led, and the awe and subjection in which they were kept by their elders, damsels had then a degree of bashfulness, or awkwardness if you please, of which it is my private opinion that the accomplished young ladies of these days cannot even form an idea. Imagine, then, what it was, in the midst of a formal dinner, after calling for beer and receiving it from the servant, in a cup or glass, by the bye, which had previously served half the company—

"S. Ah, filthy!"

"Mrs. H. It was so. After this, I say, think what it was to go round the company, crying out with an audible voice, 'Mrs. A., your health; Dr. B., your good health,' and so on—each person as you proceeded laying down his knife and fork to be ready to acknowledge the compliment!

"S. Dreadful indeed!

"Mrs. H. I have often sat almost choking with thirst, but quite unable to summon courage for the operation of drinking. I remember once seeing an awkward girl surprised by the approach of a health as she was in the act of picking the leg-bone of a fowl with her teeth—another graceful practice of that day—who suddenly dropped both her hands and sat quite still with the bone across her mouth.

"S. Ha! ha! like a death's head with cross bones in the border to a bill of mortality!"

"Mrs. H. It was even worse when we came to the wine after dinner or supper; it was then not sufficient to drink healths: a young lady would often be required, in spite of blushes and entreaties, to give as a toast either the name of a single gentleman or a sentiment.

"S. How tormenting! but what kind of sentiments?"

"Mrs. H. Perhaps some such flat affair as this: 'May the single be married and the married happy!'"

"Words upon Words" is a very good essay. Miss Aikin traces some of the corruptions which have crept into our language, and more especially those which have come to us from the Scotch literature which blazed up so suddenly and splendidly at the close of the last and commencement of the present centuries, and which seems now to be almost extinguished. Here again we should be very glad of the date of composition, for some of the instances mentioned by Miss Aikin we do not recollect to have ever heard in use, and it would be interesting to refer them to their proper time. An allusion to Texas and other portions of Mexico being "transmuted into a territory of the United States" would seem to indicate that the essay was written within the last twenty years; but, if so, we should think Miss Aikin was drawing upon her recollections of the old "Waverley Novels" period. A good many of her examples, however, still hold good, or rather hold bad; and we regret to be obliged to confirm her observation that "our very instinct of shall and will, should and would," is wavering. This, however, is owing not merely to Scotch, but in an equal degree to Irish writers, helped also by those of America. Up to the last twenty years or so, Englishmen were invariably, and as Miss Aikin says instinctively, right in this important particular; but now it is as common to hear them misusing those little words as though they were born north of the Tweed, or west of the Irish Channel. Unless the corruption can be stayed (and of this we confess we have but small hope, as the avidity with which people seize on any error of speech is generally equalled by the tenacity with which they retain it), we shall not be surprised to hear Englishmen gravely uttering absurdities as great as that of the Frenchman in the story, who, on falling into the river, exclaimed, "Oh, I will be drowned, and nobody shall save me!"

The letters of Miss Aikin, which form by far the largest part of the volume, are extremely interesting, especially those written to the celebrated American clergyman, Dr. Channing, which extend from the year 1826 to 1842, and rise from the formal "Sir" of a lady addressing a stranger in a distant land, to the most cordial expressions of friendship and esteem. Though disagreeing with some of the opinions contained in them, we must in fairness admit that these epistles to Dr. Channing give us a very high idea of the excellent sense on many subjects, the fine feeling and comprehensive knowledge, by which the writer was distinguished. It is delightful to see a woman, even after the enthusiasm of youth is past, taking such an intelligent interest in all the great questions of the day—so broadly, yet temperately, Liberal in politics, so candid, so hopeful of the future (excepting in occasional moods of despondency), so well acquainted with the present and the past. Sometimes her observations are almost prophetic, as where she says (writing at the close of 1828):—"I should not wonder to hear of a party professedly Latitudinarian, and really Unitarian, beginning to show itself within the Church." Writing again in 1829, she records that "Unitarianism is infecting some of the most enlightened of the clergy of Oxford," and that "some of these clergy, and those of Cambridge, also addict themselves to the modern science of geology and other branches of natural history." It should be recollect that Miss Aikin was herself an Unitarian, and was addressing a clergyman of the same sect; but here is a curious foreshadowing of the days of Dr. Williams and Bishop Colenso, years before they came upon the scene. In 1832, she anticipates what is now progressing in Italy. Speaking of the Italians, she says:—"Debased and corrupt as they are, there are noble features in their national character; if free and united, I believe that they would again rise to glory of every kind There are men of great merit amongst their exiles; if they have left many equals or successors behind them, the country must and will emancipate itself before very long." The following (written in 1842), with reference to American politics, is very remarkable at the present moment:—

"Let me thank you very gratefully for your 'Duty of the Free States.' We ought all to be grateful to you as one of the most earnest and powerful pleniers for peace between our two countries. I trust there is now good hope of the settlement of all our disputes. But your man-owners may as well give up all hope of our lending our hands to the recovery of their chattels; we shall go to war sooner, I can tell them. Your piece gave me much new information respecting the obligations of the Free States in connection with slavery; they are more onerous than I thought. You must carry your point as to the district of Columbia at all risks, and I apprehend you will do so as soon as your people can be brought earnestly to will it—a state of public feeling which seems to be advancing. After our victory over slave-trade and slavery, no good cause is ever to be despised of, not even although many of its champions may show themselves rash, uncharitable, violent. Reason, justice, and humanity must condescend to own that they need the service of the passions to lead the forlorn hope in their holiest crusades. Your lively delineations of the Southerns and the Northerns struck me very forcibly. The contrast is just what we should draw between English and Irish."

The "point as to the district of Columbia," which was to be carried "at all risks," was, we conceive, the declaring that piece of national

ground, the seat of the Federal Government, free from slavery. Since the election of Mr. Lincoln, the point has been carried—but the price has been a civil war.

The earlier letters of Miss Aikin, chiefly addressed to her parents and other relatives, are full of a charming flow of girlish spirits, and contain some amusing anecdotes of celebrated men and women; but we have already trespassed too largely on our space to make further extracts, and must bid Mr. Le Breton's very agreeable volume farewell.

PHILOSOPHICAL PAPERS.*

FROM the tenacity with which many Oxford legislators cling to their so-called "Philosophy" as a subject for even the Pass Examinations, and a *sine quâ non* of the B.A. degree, we are willing to believe that some benefit is derivable from this branch of University study. It is not easy at first to see how, for an undergraduate with slight critical powers, and no speculative aptitudes at all, a cram-knowledge of four books of Aristotle's "Ethics," or Plato's "Republic," can form a good discipline of the mind. From such fragments, any idea of a *system* can of course never be derived, even if Aristotle had himself one before his mind. At the same time, the study may not be wholly unprofitable, if, as many of its defenders allege to be the case, young men's minds are thus early led into the channel of high thoughts on great subjects, however superficial and even indistinct such thoughts may be. To be induced at the age of twenty to form some ideas, however vague, on such questions as the ends of human action, the essence of right conduct, the freedom of the will, and other such problems, cannot but have some good effect on the mental system of even the least gifted undergraduate. A little high talk about "energies" and "potentialities," "liberty and necessity," the "functions of the soul," and the "constituents of virtue," will certainly not make a philosopher, but may succeed in giving a more thoughtful direction to the undergraduate mind than the more precise, but less stimulating acquaintance, with algebra or trigonometry. We do not profess to know whether the author of these "Philosophical Papers" derived his first taste for logical and moral speculations from his Oxford studies of Aristotle, and (as he spells the Dean's name) Aldridge; but we must say there is an air of crudeness and superficiality about them, a disproportion between the subjects and their treatment,—as though the profoundest problems could be discussed and settled once for all in two or three pages,—which strongly reminds us of the audacious shallowness caught in a college lecture-room, and not unlearned through contact with deeper books and wider experience.

The table of contents promises us disquisitions on no slighter subjects than those of "Truth," "Experience," "Time," "Good and Bad," the "Government of God," "Prayer," and the "Six Cardinal Virtues;" and when we find that no more than sixty pages, in somewhat large type, are taken up with the solution of such problems, we are left to infer, either that a most inadequate conception of their magnitude was originally formed, or that their explanation has been marvellously condensed. Which conclusion we are led to adopt, a very slight perusal affords us means of determining. To begin with the last of the contents above noticed, we have four pages devoted to an analysis of what Mr. Nicholson terms "the six cardinal virtues," made up of the three Pagan excellences, "Justice, Temperance, Courage," in combination with the three Christian graces of "Faith, Hope, and Charity." When we come to examine his account of these severally, we are less surprised at the brevity of his treatment of them. Justice, e.g., puzzled Aristotle, Plato, and a great many wise heads since, to determine its nature, its measure, its kinds, its ground, its relations to written and unwritten law, the various modes of embodying, organizing, and enforcing it, and a hundred other problems concerning the same virtue. But Mr. Nicholson does not appear to feel the weight of many of these. He first informs us "that, if a man takes what belongs to another man, or injures him in any way, without that man's knowledge or consent, he is unjust;" and, having made this extremely unobjectionable statement, he ventures on a definition of justice as "the securing to each individual in the community the rights which belong to him by the laws or customs of that community." We fear that Mr. Nicholson never carried his researches, when at Oxford, into the "Ethics" of Aristotle further than the first four books requisite for a pass, or he might have been reminded, if by no later researches, at any rate by some remarks at the beginning of the fifth book, that there were difficulties connected with the nature of "justice" which his definition did not satisfactorily clear up. Again, "faith" is defined to be "the reliance which we place on experienced people." We certainly had not imagined ourselves as practising a cardinal virtue while we were reading tranquilly in a first-class carriage on the Great Western Railway, relying on the engineer not to run the express train off the rails. We do not know whether, on Mr. Nicholson's principles, we may not be committing a cardinal vice by not feeling a similar reliance on the engineer of a Great Eastern train. For our part, we can scarcely conceive a more inadequate theory of "faith" than the one propounded by our author. No doubt it is impossible to express under one definition all the various kinds of faith, philosophical, theological, practical, and so on; but to identify one of the most important powers of the intellect or the character with the security with which we sit behind our coachman or take our apothecary's

pills, appears to us a misconception of the "faith whereby we live" as ludicrous as it is unworthy. We cannot follow Mr. Nicholson into any more of his ethical definitions, the rest of which are but little more successful than those above quoted. In another of his disquisitions he enters on the subject of "Prayer," philosophically considered, or, in other words, as incompatible with the Divine immutability. Putting up petitions to God, Mr. Nicholson holds to be an infirmity natural enough "to the uneducated man," but not satisfactory to the "educated men of the present age" (as though Chrysostom and Augustine and Pascal and Butler and Berkeley had never approached the cultivation of our times), "who seek to imagine a more perfect Being who is all-powerful, and with whom the determined future is as unalterable as the past." That God is influenced by prayer, is only "the old Hebrew idea which we find so often," and the "explanation of the theory of prayer" (as Mr. Nicholson, utterly misunderstanding the drift of the passage, absurdly calls it), given in the parable of the "Importunate Friend at Midnight," is argued, in a passage bordering on the profane, to have been a misapprehension or a fallacy of Christ's, which can instantly be refuted by modern enlightenment. "If God be unchangeable, all the prayers that all the saints ever put up cannot alter his purposes." Now, we are not at all disposed to find fault with Mr. Nicholson for treating the subject of prayer from a rational rather than a devotional point of view; but we do blame him for showing so slight an appreciation of the difficulties of the question, for handling so grave a matter in four pages of loose and flippant reasoning, and for narrowing and lowering the conception of prayer to make it seem the more unworthy of the Being to whom it is addressed.

Minds as great as those of Malebranche and Leibnitz did not view prayer, considered simply as a request, as irreconcileable with the immutability of the Divine laws. God does not act by a particular but by a general will, knowing and co-ordinating all causes and all effects. He knows that such a creature at such a moment on such a globe will seek a help necessary to his weakness, and He has prepared it for him beforehand. Besides, why should it not be as much a law that man shall not receive certain things without asking as that he shall not live without eating? Once more, is the highest idea of prayer to be found in selfish request for this good or that—"in asking God to change for our special benefit, in getting him to alter the future just for our sakes"? We had imagined that the model of all prayer in teaching us to long for the fulfilment, not of *our* wills, but *God's* will, gave evidence that its central idea was not selfish, capricious solicitation for particular goods, but an unreserved submission of our own individual will to the Universal will, inspired by unchangeable love and regulated by unchangeable wisdom. Christians do not pray to God that He will change; they pray to Him rather because He cannot change—not, however, as Mr. Nicholson seems to conceive Him, in the character of an iron, unbending Fate, but in that of a Personal Father, whose love nothing can transform into hatred, or hardness, or indifference.

Two-thirds of the Philosophical Papers contained in this book consist of extracts or translations from the writings of others, such as Bentham and Volney, and even a contributor to the *Daily Telegraph*. The "Problem of Religious Contradictions," which Mr. Nicholson has translated, not without some success, from the famous French infidel, is really a striking piece of reasoning put in a dramatic form, though, as we might expect from its author, the upshot of the whole is, that, all religions being equally bigoted and equally false, all attempts to settle their respective claims are soon involved in an inextricable labyrinth of difficulties and contradictions. On the whole, we are utterly at a loss to comprehend the object with which these "Papers" were given to the world. If we turn to the author's eccentric preface, we do not derive any enlightenment on the point. One quotation from the "Tale of a Tub" leads him to assure his readers that "he has put forward what he believes to be true, leaving them to judge whether it is true or not." This statement certainly gives no information as to any special purpose of the writer, or any distinctive object of his work. Another quotation—from the Acts of the Apostles—he gives as good advice to those who "ought to be calm and happy in the possession of what they believe to be Divine Truth, but who have lately acted as if they were neither the one nor the other. Ye ought to be quiet, and do nothing rashly." Mr. Nicholson will, we hope, pardon us for urging him to act on the advice which he kindly affords to others; and when he may next be tempted to put forward another series of Philosophical Papers, we recommend him to go a little deeper into his subject, and to *write* nothing rashly.

POPULAR GEOLOGY.*

THE relation which astronomy holds to the physical sciences is equivalent to that which geology possesses in regard to the other departments of natural science. The former, in great measure compounded of all the other branches of physics, nevertheless stands at their head; the latter dependent for its advance upon chemistry, botany, zoology, and mineralogy, yet far exceeds all of these in the

* The Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain. Six Lectures to Working Men, delivered in the Royal School of Mines in 1863, by A. C. Ramsay, F.R.S., &c. Second Edition. London: Stanford.

The Physical History of the Earth. Meditations by a Student. London: Bagster.

A New Geological Exposition of the World's Past History and its Future Destiny. By G. Kendal-Brown. York.

grandeur of the subjects which it embraces and the vastness of its comprehension. Just as astronomy soars beyond the sciences which study the nature of phenomena occurring in our immediate vicinity, so does geology transcend, in the extent of its domain, those lesser divisions of human knowledge to which we have referred. It is hardly strange, then, that, though the latest of all the natural sciences—still numbering scarcely fifty years in point of age—it should have outstripped them all, both in the value of its generalizations and in the popularity it has attained. Who in society can lay claim, now-a-days, to general information unless he possess at least an elementary knowledge of geology? Go where we will, the subject is sure to enter into general conversation; the age of the globe, or the antiquity of man, or the origin of hot springs, &c., is certain to be found as a subject of chit-chat in the drawing-room, as well as in the study and museum. The country clergyman is no mean worker with the hammer and chisel, and not unfrequently his study will be discovered to contain ample evidence of his stone-science proclivities. The local doctor can discourse for hours upon the "junction" of the system presented in his neighbourhood, and is pretty certain to have a good collection of the fossils procurable in his locality; and even the mechanic can tell you something of the strata which he has seen in the adjacent quarry, and the shells which they embed.

But, though it is quite true, as we have said, that a "smattering" of geological science is very generally distributed, we regret to think that an accurate and *general* knowledge is far from being so constantly met with. Doubtless, the parson and medical man and mechanic are each and all familiar with the rocks and fossils in their separate localities; they can give you the precise name of the bed or beds of any system developed in their neighbourhood; but when you come to interrogate them concerning the grand principles of the science, you find an amount of ignorance which is at first not a little surprising.

This condition of things needs correction, and it gives us considerable pleasure to be able to state that a perusal of the first of the series of essays on our list must effectually produce the desired effect. Written as it is by one of the first geologists in the world, its accuracy is beyond question; but it possesses two other qualities of nearly equal importance: it is as devoid of technicality as possible, and presents a flowing easy style of composition which cannot fail to attract even the most uninterested of readers. It is a history of England deciphered from the book of nature—that great stone-book which, till the present century, presented symbols and characters entirely unintelligible to the human mind. Professor Ramsay opens with a classification of rocks in which we find, with a few alterations, an adoption of the ordinary division of all strata into two groups—igneous and aqueous. All the stone deposits on our globe originated through the medium of one or other of these two agencies—fire and water. The earlier ones were developed by the first, and most of the later ones by the second. The aqueous rocks are also termed sedimentary, because they were formed of the sediment or matter which subsided from the rivers and ocean. In illustrating this phenomenon, our author describes the process of "denudation," which may be popularly represented as follows:—A great series of igneous rocks, having been elevated by volcanic agencies into mountains, attracts the rain from the clouds. The water, as it passes from the summits to the valleys beneath, wears away the rocky matter, and gradually forms numerous muddy streams, which rush from the mountain side to the valley, and then form rivers, which, in their turn, travel onward till they reach the sea. In their progress, too, they have removed large quantities of mineral matter from the adjacent formations, and with this, and the material collected by the mountain torrent, a large supply of muddy or sedimentary matter is borne away to the ocean. The rapid current of the river has kept the silt-like particles in suspension, otherwise they would soon have subsided; but when the river meets the sea, the current ceases, there is no force to suspend the particles of mineral matter, and by virtue of their weight they sink to the bottom. This process of deposition goes on from day to day, and not only are the particles of earth deposited in the estuaries, but with them are sunken the *débris* of all the organisms which have existed upon those portions of the country through which the river flows. What, then, is the result of all this? After a few centuries, a deposit of considerable depth is formed containing layers of muddy and sandy matter, and remains of animals and plants embedded in them. Suppose, by the gradual action of volcanic force, this mass, after having for ages sustained the pressure of the superincumbent water, is uplifted from the ocean—we have a new series of strata, with fossils of the animals which lived during its formation. Such, in a few words, is the history of all geological results, and such, though faintly, is a sketch of the history so philosophically penned by the Professor in the Jermyn-street School of Mines. To all anxious to obtain a clear insight into the geology of England we heartily commend the volume, which we only regret is of too limited a character to embrace many of the wider generalizations of the science.

We wish it was in our power to accord as high praise to the labours of "A Student." The tone of his little *brochure* sounds well, and its aim deserves the highest commendation; but its author has not come to the struggle with proper armour or weapons. In many instances we find him straying from known and well-founded geological laws; and, however good his intention may be, and however sound his logic may appear to readers ignorant of geology, it is but too evident to those skilled in science that, with the most praiseworthy object, he has been at best but pleading specially, and hence injuriously to the cause he desires to serve.

Mr. Kendall's pamphlet does him infinite credit. It is a well-written attack upon the present laws of geology, and shows that the writer is not only a careful observer, but a conscientious thinker and a plausible reasoner. The greatest logician, however, is dependent upon his premisses. If the grounds be inaccurate, the deduction must prove unsound; and so it has happened in this instance. The author, though quite familiar with local geology, is, we regret to perceive, ignorant of many discoveries which entirely upset his views, and thus presents an instance of that very condition which we have said is now so common, and which we trust the diffusion of geological knowledge may soon abolish.

THE CANADIANS OF OLD.*

In the form of a romance, an old Canadian, seventy-six years of age, has given us a series of highly interesting reminiscences of the manners, customs, habits of thought, legends, and superstitions of his countrymen, within the far-extending range of his own experience and recollection. Born, as he says of himself, "only eight-and-twenty years after the conquest of La Nouvelle France," he has been, if not an actual eye-witness of many of the most important events in the history of Canada, at least within the immediate sphere of their influence. Taking the date of his birth to be 1788, he was four years old when the representative form of government was first ceded to his country by Mr. Pitt, the first House of Assembly, composed of fifty members, having been opened by Lieutenant-Governor Clarke in 1792. When he was nine years old, what has been called in Canadian history the "Reign of Terror" occurred, when the first free-spoken newspaper, published under the title of the *Canadian*, was put down for attacking the measures of the Government, the printer thrown into prison, and all his materials destroyed. From that time, he has seen the whole of the struggling action of the Canadian Parliament, together with the first and latest attempts of the Americans to annex his country to the United States. The period through which M. de Gaspé has lived has been so eventful, and the public occurrences of his earlier years were so brimful of romantic incidents, that he could hardly fail to be interesting while pouring out the budget of his recollections, even to listeners on this side of the Atlantic. Whatever the future of Canada may be, her history forms a section of the history of the mother country of which we may, upon the whole, be proud—few conquests of our arms having been less abused than that of Canada; and, on this account, such information as M. de Gaspé conveys to us is welcome.

Our gossip opens his book with a description of Quebec as it appeared in the year 1757, and he then introduces us to two youths who are taking leave of their fellow-students of the Jesuits' College, where they have been educated. The younger of the two is of French origin, the other of Scottish birth, the orphan son of a Highland laird who fell on the field of Culloden. Jules d'Haberville, the young Frenchman, is returning to his paternal roof, accompanied by Archy Locheill, the young Scotchman, on a visit. During the sleigh-journey the two youths amuse themselves with the liveliest of college "chaff," the intervals of their talk being filled by references to popular superstition attaching to a part of the road along which they are passing. This mode of telling a story is not new, but M. de Gaspé handles it neatly, and it serves well the purpose he has in view. On another part of their road, the travellers are made witnesses of a thrilling spectacle, and one of them, the young Scotchman, a principal actor. An over-venturous *habitant*, or farmer, trusting to the solidity of the ice of the South River, which he had safely crossed on the previous day, is in imminent peril of being carried helplessly down the rapids, when he is rescued by Archy Locheill. The scene is described with no small graphic power, and is as exciting as many a chapter in recent so-called "sensation novels," besides affording a distinct and very interesting view of the social habits of the Canadian villagers of old. Then follows a description of a "Supper at a Canadian Seignior's," which we are almost tempted to transcribe, such a picture of solid comfortableness, as well as picturesque grace, does it present. Equally pleasant is the description of a manor-house, with the owner exercising his seigniorial right of exempting his tenants from payment of their rents—that is to say, such of them as can concoct ingenious excuses:—

" 'What, you rascal!' says the landlord, 'for the sake of a pitiful six months' beast you want to evade the seigniorial rights, established by your sovereign as solidly as those mountains to the north which you are looking at are established on their rocky bases. *Quos ego!*' 'I think,' says the tenant, in a low voice, 'he is talking wild Indian to frighten me;' and aloud he added, 'You see that my filly would, in four years' time, have been (according to those who are judges of horseflesh) the best trotter in this south coast, and would have been worth a hundred francs if she were worth a sou.' 'Be off to the devil,' answers my uncle Raoul, 'and tell Lisette to give you a glass of brandy to console you for the loss of your filly. These rogues,' adds my uncle, 'drink more brandy than they pay rent!'"

The description of the ceremonial of dedicating the May-pole is a most interesting passage, illustrative of the peaceful life of the old Canadians. It is strikingly contrasted with scenes of battle. The conquest is effected. On the bloody fields of Abraham, the two friends, Jules and Archy, fight on opposite sides—Jules under General Montcalm, Archy under General Wolfe. There are some

* The Canadians of Old. By Philippe Aubert de Gaspé. Translated by Georgiana M. Pernée. Quebec: Desbarretts.

love-passages between Archy and Blanche, the sister of Jules, in which the young lady patriotically refuses to ally herself with one of her country's conquerors, and remains to the end unshaken in her resolution, in spite of the close bonds of friendship which unite the rest of her family to the young Scotchman. In a note, M. de Gaspé says:—"A Canadian young lady, whose name I will not mention, under similar circumstances refused the hand of a rich Scotch officer in General Wolfe's army." Among his notes, which are extremely copious, will be found a vast deal of curious and valuable information, verified in many instances by authentic documents, or from the report of actual witnesses.

The chapter entitled the "Shipwreck of the *Augustus*" is a striking supplement to the written history of the Canadian conquest:—

"By recording the misfortunes of my own family," says M. de Gaspé, "I have tried to give some idea of the distress of the greater part of the Canadian nobility who were ruined by the conquest, and whose reduced descendants vegetated on the same soil that their ancestors had conquered and watered with their blood. Let those who accuse them of want of talent and energy remember that, with their military education, it was difficult for them to devote themselves to any other occupations than those they were already familiar with."

History generally fails to record the minor circumstances of the great events it recounts, and, but for writers such as M. de Gaspé, the tests by which alone it can be judged would be lost.

"The terms in favour of the French residents," says the writer of a History of Canada now before us, "were faithfully, and even liberally, fulfilled by our Government. All offices, however, were conferred on British subjects, who then consisted only of military men, with not quite five hundred petty traders, many of whom were ill-fitted for so important a situation. They showed a bigoted spirit, and an offensive contempt of the old inhabitants, including even their class of nobles. General Murray (the then Governor), notwithstanding, strenuously protected the latter, without regard to repeated complaints made against him to the Ministry at home; and by his impartial conduct he gained their confidence in a degree which became conspicuous on occasion of the great revolt of the United Colonies."

Audi alteram partem. M. de Gaspé gives a very different view of the feeling inspired by Governor Murray's measures for the pacification of the country, one of which was the deportation of a large number of persons on board the *Augustus*, a vessel utterly unseaworthy, and the wreck of which caused the destruction of nearly every soul embarked in her. An account of the circumstances of this frightful event was published in Montreal, in 1778, by almost the only survivor of the catastrophe. In M. de Gaspé's volume, this gentleman, a M. de St. Luc, is made to tell the tragical story immediately after his escape from the wreck, and, says M. de Gaspé, "After M. de St. Luc's narrative, my aunt Baily de Messein would say, we passed the rest of the night weeping and lamenting the loss of our relations and friends who had perished in the *Augustus*." It is as a picture of Canadian society as it existed in the days of the author's boyhood, however, that his book is most valuable and interesting. This picture he professes to paint without exaggeration, and we are inclined to trust him for the most part unhesitatingly.

POEMS.*

In the little volume of poems published by Mr. Truman we can discern elements of beauty and feeling to which, we think, the writer has not done entire justice in some of his compositions. He is occasionally vague and trivial, and in the blank-verse study, called "The Poet," we find all the worst faults of the sentimental style. To be sure, the subject was against him. Whenever we see a poet writing about a poet, we know what to expect, and we are very seldom deceived. "The poet" of poetry—the typical bard—is generally an insufferable bore and coxcomb, with his airs, and effeminacy, and obtrusive enthusiasm. Just such a person is this particular poet; we would as soon keep company with Beattie's Minstrel—that famous Edwin who was "no vulgar boy," but who has afflicted us more than if he were twenty vulgar boys—as with Mr. Truman's friend. But Mr. Truman himself, when at his best, is quite another person. We have been pleased to hear him, and shall hope to hear him again. He has marked lyrical powers, and can sing with passion and pathos, and look at life and the world with a true perception of the beauty and dignity of things. As in all modern poets, a wail of sadness runs through his writings, and a profound feeling of devotion is apparent in most of his verses. A little more cheerfulness would have been welcome, and the religious sentiment strikes us as being somewhat too mystical and symbolical for the common needs of earth. But we do not forget Shelley's dictum, that "our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought;" and it is natural for a poet to think and speak in a tone of exaltation and enthusiasm. At any rate, it is a gain to possess a poem so brimming with imagination, and with that intensity of feeling which is the very quintessence of thought, as the following:—

A LAMENT.

"Purer the new-born snowdrops of the spring,
Fairer the blue-bells of the waning year,

* *Effie Campbell, and other Poems.* By Joseph Truman. London: Longman & Co.

Poems. By L. E. T. London: Virtue Brothers & Co.

Richer and dearer every mystic thing
That heavenly thoughts to earthly hearts doth bring—
The stars that beckon and the winds that sing,
If thou wert here.

"And lovelier far the mountain and the lake,
More gay the summer, grander autumn sere,
And birds would blither pipe from bower and brake,
And kindlier music would the wild sea make,
And less wild whispers thro' the poplars shake,
If thou wert here.

"Fields would gleam greener in the morning fine,
Shadows fall softer in the even clear,
And setting suns and moony nights benign
On these desiring eyes enchanted shine,
And music hide a meaning more divine,
If thou wert here.

"Swift-stealing weeks would not seem weary-slow,
Nor the long hours of lonesome dusk so drear,
Nor eyes look wistful in the firelight glow,
Nor musing alway drift to sadness so,
Nor dream-joys sicken to a waking woe,
If thou wert here.

"And paths were pleasant which I shuddering shun,
And one blank birthday were a day of cheer,
And love's light duties wondrous worth had won,
And irksome labours with delight were done,
And all were brighter underneath the sun,
If thou wert here."

The first poem of the volume—"Effie Campbell"—is pretty and spirited, and would be excellent were it not for the absurdity of the two opening stanzas, wherein a young girl is represented telling her male cousin that her sweetheart has just proposed to her!

"L. E. T." we conclude, is a lady; and, whether or not, there is one thing which "L. E. T." cannot fairly claim to be considered—a poet. For "L. E. T." has neither imagination nor fancy, wit nor true feeling, correct versification nor intelligible notions of rhyming. For instance (to speak only of mechanical matters), "strife" and "sight," and "hearts" and "last," are surely very indifferent rhymes. We object, also, to "L. E. T.'s" grammar, as we find it in the line—

"But one gift, Lord, we asketh."

Oh, Miss (or Master) "L. E. T.!" where did you go to school?

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.*

The *Quarterly Review* is generally a little later than its fellows in making its appearance, and we are consequently obliged to give it a place by itself. The present number contains some very good articles on subjects sufficiently varied to suit most tastes. The first consists of a useful summary of facts with reference to the remote Oriental kingdoms of Cochin-China and Cambodia, more especially in connection with the recent operations and negotiations of the French in those regions, of which but little is known in this country, though the creation of a strong Gallic power in the neighbourhood of our Eastern Empire is a fact that ought to interest Englishmen. The cause which originally drew the attention of the French Government to Cochin-China was the cruel persecution of Roman Catholic missionaries and native converts in that country, many of whom were murdered, tortured, or imprisoned. This, however, went on for many years without exciting anything else than occasional remonstrances, more or less emphatic; and it is not improbable that the French might never have possessed a foot of land in that country, had it not been for an act of courtesy towards a French naval commander committed by the native authorities. This led to an attack on Touranne in the year 1847. Another attack was made 1858—provoked partly by the refusal of the King to permit an envoy from the Emperor Napoleon to land on his territories, and partly by renewed persecutions of the Christians; and, this having failed, an expedition was sent to Saigon, a town in the southern provinces, which was taken. Since then, the French, assisted by the Spaniards (who have the same cause of quarrel with the Cochin-Chinese), have steadily progressed in their conquests; and in June, 1862, a treaty was concluded, by which large concessions of territory were made by the King, and a money indemnity was granted for the expenses of the war. The French, having thus established themselves in Cochin-China, next required of the ruler of the neighbouring state of Cambodia—a kind of Viceroy of the Cochin-Chinese monarch—that he should pay homage to the Emperor Napoleon, instead of to his former suzerain. Of course, there was no choice but to submit; and the French have concluded a treaty with the Viceroy (whom they have erected into an independent monarch), in virtue of which, Louis Napoleon has acquired some eligible land in Udong, the capital of Cambodia, and has established a diplomatic representative there, with power, according to a clause in the treaty of very questionable fairness, to give a veto against the residence of any other foreign envoy who may be deemed inimical to the interests of France. The reviewer gives a copy of this treaty (dated August 11th, 1863), which the French Government has refused to communicate to ours,

* The *Quarterly Review*. No. 232. October, 1864. London: Murray.

while denying that it provides for any exclusiveness on the part of France. The Fourth Article, however, runs as follows, according to the document published in the *Quarterly* :—

" Art. 4. If any other foreign nation desire to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Prince of Cambodia and his chief nobles will consult with the French Commander-in-Chief at Saigon; and if all agree, then that foreign nation can appoint a Consul. If the Prince of Cambodia and his nobles will not consent to allow any foreign nation to appoint a Consul in Cambodia, the Admiral Commander-in-Chief at Saigon will also refuse his consent. If the Prince of Cambodia and his nobles consent to the appointment of the Consul, the Admiral Commander-in-Chief will also consent."

The reviewer very reasonably remarks that "this dog-in-the manger clause, if acted on literally, or indeed in any save the most liberal spirit, may lead to serious collisions with other Powers who are desirous of holding friendly intercourse with Cambodia." Of the position and designs of the French in Cochin-China (called by the natives Annam), the writer says :—

" The conquerors boast that they have laid the permanent foundation of the 'French East Indies,' where the Gallie eagle is to rise as a phoenix from the ashes of the old Annamese city [Saigon]. For this purpose the Imperial Government has specially handed over the administration of affairs to officers of the navy, who have exhibited unusual energy in proceeding with the task before them. Already the site of the former city of Saigon presents the aspect of a European town. Wide and regular streets are laid out with numerous dwelling-houses, warehouses, and public edifices. Here are military barracks and a well-stored arsenal; with a squadron of large war-vessels and a flotilla of gun-boats in the river, having a sea and land force of 10,000 men. At this port the fine steam-ships of the *Messageries Impériales* call *en route* to and from China, and the march of Western civilization on that new field was inaugurated on the *jour de l'an* of the present year by the issue of a newspaper under the auspices of the Government, professing to enlighten the world on the official, political, and commercial position of the colony in particular, and in general to furnish correct accounts of the resources of 'French Cochin-China.'

" The realization of the schemes of French ambition in the far-East has created much speculation and some uneasiness in the English mind as to the designs of the Emperor in forming a great naval station in the China Sea, where British commerce has so much at stake, and at the embouchure of the great river Me-kong, which leads through Cambodia and Laos to the eastern confines of our Indian Empire. It would appear that this uneasiness, expressed from time to time in strong language by the journals of the day, has made itself felt in the Imperial Cabinet, and has elicited a pacific explanation."

" Workmen's Benefit Societies" is a candid, temperate, and well-compiled article on a subject interesting not merely to the humbler classes, but to the entire nation. The writer, while perceiving numerous defects in the organization of these societies, thinks that, on the whole, they "afford highly favourable indications of the soundness of character of the common people of England," and that "they are the outgrowth in a great measure of the English love of self-government and social independence." We learn from this paper that "the English societies are said to possess aggregate reserves of capital amounting to nearly twenty millions sterling, and they distribute relief amongst their members, provided by voluntary contributions out of their weekly earnings, to the amount of above two millions yearly." Of the Manchester Unity we read that—

" At the present time it contains 358,556 members, distributed in 3,555 lodges (grouped into 440 districts), established in nearly every part of the British dominions. The annual contributions of the society are above £350,000, and their reserved capital is estimated to amount to nearly two millions sterling.

" This great society is entirely self-governed, and we believe it is on the whole well-governed. The several lodges of which the order is composed make their own rules, and fix their own rates and benefits. The weekly contributions vary from 4d. to 6d.; the usual benefits to members being 10s. a week, with medicine and medical attendance during sickness, £10 on the death of a member, and from £5 to £7 on the death of a member's wife. These are the customary allowances out of the regular fund; but special contributions are also made for benevolent purposes, such as the relief of members travelling in search of employment, the relief of widows and orphans of deceased members, as well as for purposes of general charity. Thus the Manchester Unity raised among their members in 1847, £1,984 for relief of the Irish distress; in 1855, £2,582 towards the Patriotic Fund; and in 1863-4, above £5,000 in aid of the Lancashire Distress Fund."

This article, together with the one on the co-operative system in the last *Edinburgh*, are gratifying proofs of the interest now taken by the higher classes in questions affecting the prosperity and independence of the artisan body.

Readers of history will find some curious matter in the review of Mr. Rawdon Brown's "Calendar of State Papers and Manuscripts relating to English Affairs existing in the Archives and Collections of Venice, and in other Libraries of Northern Italy." The article is introduced by some observations on the general system of calendaring State papers, for which we must refer the reader to the *Quarterly* itself. A highly eulogistic account of Dr. William Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible" follows, and is itself succeeded by an article on the "Sanitary State of the Army in India," wherein the old story, with which we are all too familiar, of the reckless habits of our soldiers in the East, and the consequent mortality in their ranks, is told once more, accompanied by some cheering figures which show that better regulations and

greater self-control have resulted in marked improvement. Towards the close of his essay, the writer says :—

" Good drainage, proper police as regards removal of sewage, and pure water supply, are the elements of successful sanitary improvements in every cantonment in India, and are required in all. Hill stations for European troops and invalids; location of all recently arrived English soldiers in such stations; these are the great features of improvement which the Government of India may advantageously turn its attention to. This change cannot be effected without good men to direct and carry it out. It cannot be completed without a large outlay of money. But surely it is the first duty of the Government to save life, let the cost be what it may. Few Governments move rapidly in the direction of improvement without some pressure from without; but we hope that the Government of India is now rousing itself to some sense of its responsibilities."

An agreeably written sketch of the life of John Gibson Lockhart specially recommends itself to old readers of the *Quarterly*, the fortunes of which Review that varied and powerful genius swayed for years. The article is not remarkable for critical insight, in which respect it is indeed rather poor and feeble, perhaps from a natural feeling of reticence; but a good idea of Lockhart's life and character may be gained from this paper. A very amusing anecdote is told of his college days. The young genius was always bubbling over with fun and humour, and had a mortal antipathy to all forms of pretence. His tutor at Oxford—a grave, formal man—used to dread him, and not without reason. This gentleman assumed to be a great Hebrew scholar; and Lockhart, doubting the fact, one day handed up to his tutor a paper covered with Hebrew characters. He was complimented, and desired to persevere; the Hebrew papers accumulated, and at length the tutor, in a glow of pride, carried them to Dr. Parsons, who was really a good scholar in that abstruse branch of learning. The doctor glanced over them, while the tutor dilated on what might in time be achieved by such an extraordinary young man; but presently a roar of laughter burst from the reader. " Lockhart had written in the Hebrew character, but in the English language, a series of good-natured lampoons upon his tutor, for each of which, as he handed it in, he had received the public thanks of the person lampooned." The following facts connected with the early days of *Blackwood's Magazine* will be new to many of the present generation :—

" There had been started in April, 1817, a monthly magazine, of which Mr. Blackwood was the publisher and chief proprietor. It was conducted by gentlemen of undeniable personal worth, but of dull intellect, and it dragged on for a while a sickly existence, after the manner of Scotch magazines in general. If it had any political leaning at all, it leaned towards the views of the dominant literary faction; but its staple commodities were heraldry, tales, and biographical sketches, put forth in a style of no point or brilliancy. Few people read it all, fewer still spoke about it after they had done so. So ran the first six numbers; but on the appearance of the seventh people suddenly opened their eyes. Three sharp papers, pregnant with literary heresy, were among the articles in that number. One presumed to dispute the dicta of the *Edinburgh Review* on what was then a great colonial question; another quizzed the gentlemen who had heretofore been accepted as the founders of the magazine; and a third assailed, in terms of unmeasured censure, certain poets of the school called Cockney, whom the *Edinburgh* had taken under its special protection. Besides these there was the opening article, a vigorous and severe critique on Coleridge's 'Biographia Literaria,' with a set of witty verses, notes, as they were called, to correspondents, the like of which we will venture to say never confronted the title-page of any work. If a shell had exploded in Prince's-street, the effect would have been less startling to the multitude."

These productions were Lockhart's, and they made the fortune of the Magazine, with which their author was for some years connected.

The article on "Photography" is a good specimen of popular scientific writing. The reviewer claims for the new science the dignity of an art, and will not allow that it is purely mechanical; though he admits that the clumsy way in which it is often practised, and the bad taste frequently exhibited in *cartes de visite*, where common-place figures are fitted with absurdly romantic and even impossible backgrounds, go far to justify the objections generally made to photography. A short paper on "Law Reform," based on Sir James Wilde's recent address, delivered at the Social Science Congress, and a review of Dr. Newman's "Apologia," conclude the number. With respect to the latter subject, we would express a hope that we have now read the last of the comments on the famous dispute between Dr. Newman and Mr. Kingsley, and on the work to which it gave rise. Interesting as the question is on many accounts, we are beginning to feel that it may be ridden to death.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

ABOUT ten years ago, a new artist of surprising ability astonished all Europe with his drawings. There was an amount of madness and *diablerie* about the pictures which was new, and totally unlike the productions of any other living artist. The draughtsman appeared to have led a retrospective life, dwelling in imagination with the most startling creations of the old world. The ramblings of the Wandering Jew, Dante's infernal flights, the wild legends of the Middle Ages, the mad monkish stories of ancient times—these were his delight. People noted at the bottom of his drawings the signature Gustave Doré, and his name was soon heard in all the principal literary and artistic circles.

Some persons of high judgment confessed that they could not understand him. One English artist of great ability avowed that no man could produce Doré's designs unless he was afflicted with chronic dyspepsia; and the late Mr. Thackeray used to say that it was positive pain for him to look at any book illustrated by this mad designer. All old rules of art, perspective, and probability, had been cast aside, and men and things were made to appear as they had never been shown on paper before. One of his earliest works was a set of illustrations to "Rabelais;" but the artist was unknown then, and the printer would not give any better material than tea paper for the book to appear upon. The next book of any importance was the "Contes Drôle" of Balzac, and this we are inclined to think is the most favourable work in which to view the wild eccentricities of the artist. It is a mixture of tragic and comic power, with the drollest absurdities scattered through the book, which relieve the designs from anything like monotony of treatment. The "Wandering Jew," the "Contes de Perranet," and the "Dante," in two gorgeous volumes, are better known. These last are the great works of the artist, upon which his fame will rest,—unless we except his very latest effort, the magnificent "Don Quixote," published by Messrs. Hachette & Co., of Paris. For the production of this work the artist travelled through Spain, so that the very spirit of the land of Cervantes breathes in the numerous designs which depict the travels and mishaps of the redoubtable knight and his faithful Sancho. The work was published at about £6, but we now hear that a London firm has purchased electrotypes of the wood blocks, and proposes to issue a cheap English edition in three-halfpenny numbers. A few of the illustrations, we think, will scarcely bear reproduction here—where the Don is standing on his head, and doing penance in a very limited amount of clothing, for instance; but with a little careful editing the work will be sure to give great satisfaction to all those who are fond of pictures, and who amongst us are insensible to them?

Recently the works of De Tocqueville have been very much called for in this country. It is now understood that a large and very fine, as well as complete, edition of his writings is about to be published in Paris.

It is said that, some years ago, the family of Praed, the poet, commenced and nearly finished the printing of an edition of his works, but that just previous to publication they decided on its suppression. The publication of the recent volumes by the Messrs. Moxon has directed attention to the various existing readings of the poems, and a correspondent wishes to know if a copy of the suppressed family edition can be seen anywhere, as he surmises that other versions of many of the poems, different from those recently published, were given in the former family edition. It is well known that three editions of Praed were edited and published in New York, all of which materially differ in their subject-matter. Whilst on this subject, we may mention that Mr. Lockyer, author of "London Lyrics," is spoken of as the writer of the recent admirably discriminative review of the poet's works in the *Times*. Mr. Lockyer's is in many respects a kindred genius to Praed's.

Touching the French Emperor's long-promised "Life of Cæsar," we now hear that the work has been again laid aside by its author for an indefinite period. The "forms" of so much of it as is printed are chained together at the Imperial printing-office, and one man keeps the key, and is responsible for them. The Emperor is said to be very nervous about the work, and is afraid of some proof sheets getting into circulation before the book is ready for publication.

M. George Kastner has begun to collect materials for a complete history of Meyerbeer's life and works; it is said he has undertaken it at Meyerbeer's request.

We recently noticed the decease of M. Hachette, the founder of the most important publishing firm in France. A correspondent now supplies us with some particulars of his illness. It appears that in the summer he made a journey to the southern provinces, "and, after partaking of the copious meals furnished at the inns of that portion of France, he fell sick. Symptoms of poisoning appeared. Upon investigation, it was found that the copper vessels in which the dinner was prepared were not so clean as they might be, and a copper oxide had been formed. I am surprised that in this country, where all kitchen utensils are of copper, these accidents do not oftener occur. He returned at once to Paris, and summoned the best medical skill." For a time the poor gentleman appears to have rallied; but, the symptoms returning more violently than at first, he at length sank under his bodily sufferings.

Whilst speaking of the Messrs. Hachette, we are reminded that this house has long had in preparation a magnificent edition of the Bible, upon which no less a sum than £90,000 have been expended for illustrations. It is well known that the Messrs. Longman have recently produced a very handsome illustrated New Testament, but the French illustrated Bible, it is expected, will far surpass anything we have ever produced here.

The writings of Miss Thomas appear to have jumped suddenly into a considerable popularity. No less than three publishing houses are announcing fictions from this lady's pen, and now we are told that "Theo Leigh," a new novel by her, will be commenced in the next number of *Once a Week*.

The decease of Madame Joly, an able contributor to the Brussels press, is announced. This lady was for many years the Paris correspondent of one of the principal Belgian journals. Indeed, it is said that she, and the very talented editress of the *Journal pour Toutes*, did the greater part of the Paris letters for the Brussels papers during more than six years. A correspondent says:—"It may in England seem strange that this branch of journalism should not in anywise be monopolized here by the male sex, and that many female correspondents have been better paid than male correspondents generally are. Madame Louise Colet, when she did the Italian correspondence of the *Siecle*, received what would, were I to mention it, appear a fabulous price for her letters; and some of the best remunerated London correspondents do not receive nearly so much as the

Countess d'A—, who acts in the same capacity for a 'leading journal professing Liberal opinions.' Madame de Solin's 'Semaine' greatly increased the circulation of the *Constitutionnel*, and every one knows that 'Les Lettres Parisiennes' of Madame Emile de Girardin established the fortunes of the *Presse*."

Dr. Riechelman, of Leipsic, has translated Dickens's "Christmas Carol" into German, and edited it, with notes, as a class-book for schools.

Within the last ten years, the number of Germans arriving in the United States from Europe has amounted to about one million. So many districts and villages, indeed, have become populated with these foreigners that an active publisher at St. Louis, Missouri, has turned his attention to a series of German School-books for their especial use. Messrs. Mason & Brothers, of New York, and the Messrs. Harper, of the same city, have kindly lent a great many suitable wood blocks to illustrate the series.

A recent notice, issued by the Postmaster-General, shows how guarded are the Russian authorities against the circulation of all political journals in that country:—"Several instances having lately occurred, in which newspapers sent from this country addressed to Russia have been returned, in consequence of the regulations of the Russian Post-office with regard to the transmission of newspapers not having been complied with, the public are again informed that it is forbidden to introduce into Russia, through the post, political newspapers, and that the only means by which persons residing in Russia can obtain such newspapers from the United Kingdom is by subscribing for them at one of the Russian Post-offices. The admission into Russia of newspapers not of a political character is only permitted in those cases where they are addressed to the house of some established bookseller."

A German periodical, *Zeitschrift für die Historische Theologie*, publishes the Diary of John Wesley during a tour in Germany in 1738, together with an account of his interview and conversation with Zinzendorf in 1741, communicated by K. H. Sack.

The Marchioness de Boissy, some forty years ago, and more, "the lady of" Lord Byron's "love," now the wife of the Marquis whose oratorical Anglophobia makes Europe merry by its folly, is said to have given to the publishers a volume of unpublished verses bequeathed (?) to her by the author of "Childe Harold."

Professor Buchheim's evening lectures at King's College, on the "History of German Literature," are given in German. This is the first instance of lectures on German literature being delivered in the German language.

Messrs. WALTON & MABERLEY announce for early publication a "Practical Dietary for Families, Schools, and the Labouring Classes," by Ed. Smith, M.D.; "Ancient History," complete in 2 vols., Svo., by Philip Smith, forming the first two volumes of "The History of the World," illustrated by maps and plans; "Handbook of Skin Diseases," by Dr. Hillier; "Goldsmith's Traveller," with notes on the Analysis and Parsing, by C. P. Mason, &c.

Messrs. LOCKWOOD & CO. will shortly issue, in a volume of 450 pages, "The Domestic Service Guide," a complete Handbook of the duties of every kind of male and female domestic servant, with several hundred receipts. Mr. Timbs has a gossiping volume in the press about "London Walks and Talks;" and the Messrs. Lockwood also announce a "Commercial Handbook of Chemical Analysis," by Dr. Normandy,—a new edition of that old favourite, the "Boy's Own Book,"—and the "Innkeeper's Guide."

Mr. TRESIDDER, of Ave Maria-lane, announces the following works:—"A Cyclopædia of Illustrations of Moral and Religious Truths," consisting of Definitions, Metaphors, Similes, Emblems, Contrasts, Analogies, Statistics, Anecdotes, &c., designed for the Pulpit, the Platform, the School, and the Family, selected from Authors ancient and modern, by Rev. John Bate; "A Review of the 'Vie de Jésus' of M. Renan," containing Discussions upon the Doctrine of Miracle, the Mythical Theory, and the Authenticity of the Gospels, by J. B. Paton, M.A.; "Meditations on Select Passages of Holy Scripture," by Joseph Thorpe Milner, author of "Sabbath Readings," &c., with Preface by the Rev. Gervase Smith, dedicated by permission to the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, M.A.; "The History of Methodism in Almondbury," by the Rev. Richard Roberts; "Woman's Rights and Woman's Wrongs, a Dying Legacy," by Le Plus Bas; "Christmas Minstrelsy, or 120 Carols, Anthems, and Chants, Original and Select, with Music New and Old, in Short Score, adapted to Family, Social, and Congregational Use," by Joseph Williams, revised by H. J. Gauntlett, Mus. Doc.; "The Mother of the Wesleys," by the Rev. John Kirk (third thousand); "The Lighted Way, or Loving Words to Children about Jesus," by Cousin Bessie; "The Juvenile Missionary Herald," Volume for 1864, cloth, being Vol. I., new series; "Songs of Praise for Christian Worship," a new hymn-book; "Notes on Beauty, Vigour, and Development," by Milo (second edition); "The Numerical Decrease in the Wesleyan-Methodist Societies;" "Chapel and other Trust Deeds"—Letters showing the Means of Management and certain Liquidation, by William Hann (now ready); "The High Way and the Low Way," by Inspired Penmen; "Hymns for the New Year," designed for use at Watchnight services, and in social gatherings; "Christian Work for Gentle Hands—Thoughts on Female Agency in the Church of God," by the Rev. John Dwyer, Wesleyan Minister (second edition); "The Merry, Merry Bells," a New Year's Address for the Young, by the author of "The Blank Page, and What Will You Write on it?" and "What Manner of Child shall this be?"

Messrs. GROOMBRIDGE & SONS announce, "A Bunch of Keys: Where They were Found, and What They might have Unlocked. A Book for Christmas," edited by Thomas Hood.

Mr. William Dalton's new Christmas book (now in the press) is entitled, "The Wasps of the Ocean; a Romance of Travel and Adventure in China and Siam, based upon Fact." It is to be issued by Messrs. MARLBOROUGH & CO., the publishers of "The Wolf-Boy of China."

Messrs. W. P. NIMMO & CO., of Edinburgh, are about to publish "Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir Richard Steele, with his Correspondence, and Notices of his Contemporaries," by H. R. Montgomery; "Tabor's Teachings, or the Veil Lifted," by the author of "Heaven our Home;" "The Book of Wit and Humour: a Collection of Witticisms, Humorous Anecdotes, and Articles, selected from the Authors of all Countries," edited by Alexander Hislop; "Nelly Deane, a Story of Every-day Life," 2 vols.; "Classical Biography, from Plutarch;" "English Characters, from the Writings of Butler, Overbury, and Earles;" a reprint of Allan Cunningham's edition of Burns, with Life, Letters, Commonplace Books, Remarks on Scottish Songs, &c.; a translation from the Arabic of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," illustrated with upwards of one hundred original engravings on wood; the complete Works of Josephus; and "Old World and New World," by John Heiton, author of "The Castes of Edinburgh."

Messrs. MAXWELL & CO.'s list of announcements for the winter season includes, "Broken to Harness," a new story of English domestic life, by Edmund Yates, 3 vols.; a new novel by Sir Lascelles Wraxall, "Mercedes," 3 vols.; "The Jolly Boat," by Lieut. Warneford, R.N., 2 vols.; a new Lancashire story, "Maggie Bell," by Warwick Holme, 2 vols.; "Left to the World," by Charles Beach, 3 vols.; "Lady Cumberford's Protégé," a novel, by a new author; "The Hawkshaws," by M. A. Bird, 2 vols.; and a new work on Shakespeare, "A Biography of his Inner Life, as Shown in his Writings," by John A. Heraud.

Messrs. MOXON intend to issue, as the first of their series of "Miniature Poets," a selection from the works of the Poet Laureate, with a preface by the author, and a poem never before published. Mr. Tennyson has consented, for the especial benefit of the working classes, to issue the contents of this book of selections in eight six-penny parts, to be issued bi-monthly. The sale of these parts will, no doubt, be enormous, as Mr. Tennyson is quite as much appreciated by the artisan as by the "Upper Ten."

Mr. TEGG will shortly publish a new edition of "Walker's Rhyming Dictionary," with great additions, by John Longmuir; and the "Boy's Holiday Book," illustrated, a new edition, entirely re-edited by the Rev. J. C. Fuller.

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4,000,000 dollars, due in 1883;

Coupons due 1st JANUARY and 1st JULY.

Secured by a Registered Mortgage on the Income, and all Corporate Rights, Privileges, Lands, Franchises, Plant, and Property of the Ohio Division of the Railway.

The Bonds are redeemable at par in New York, or in London at 4s. 6d. per dollar, and are transferable without stamp or indorsement. Interest Coupons are attached to the Bonds, payable semi-annually, at the Consolidated Bank in London, at the fixed rate of 4s. to the dollar. The Bonds will be issued at 6s, at which rate Bonds of 1,000 dollars will cost £148. 10s., carrying Coupons due January 1st, 1885.

The Coupons represent £14 per annum on each Bond of 1,000 dollars, or 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest on price of issue.

The several divisions of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway have been consolidated under the government of James Robb, Esq., whose reputation as a banker and railway administrator is established in Europe as well as in America. Mr. Robb, as President of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, joins the direction of the Erie and other lines forming the through route between New York and St. Louis, so as to secure unity of action.

The price of issue has been fixed at 6s.

The terms of issue are as follows:

5 per cent. on application, being	£11 5 0 per bond of 1,000 dollars.
10 per cent. on allotment.....	22 10 0 "
15 per cent. 19th November	33 15 0 "
15 per cent. 19th December	33 15 0 "
21 per cent. 19th January	47 5 0 less £27 coupon due 1st January.

£148 10 0

Subscribers have the option of paying the instalments in advance, and will be allowed a discount of 9 per cent. per annum on such prepayments.

After allotment, scrip certificates will be issued to "bearer." These certificates will be exchanged for bonds to "bearer" on payment of the final instalment.

Forms of application may be obtained at the Consolidated Bank; or at the offices of the Company, No. 2, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., or of E. F. Satterthwaite, broker, 38, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

London, October 12, 1864.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

ISSUE OF SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, payable in London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that NO APPLICATION for these BONDS will be RECEIVED AFTER the 31st instant,

By order,

No. 2, Old Broad-street, Oct. 21, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Constituted by Special Acts of Parliament. Established 1825.

GOVERNOR.—His Grace the Duke of BUCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR.—The Right Honourable the Earl of ROSSLYN.

APPROACHING DIVISION OF PROFITS.

THE SEVENTH DIVISION of the Company's Profits is appointed to be made at 15th of November, 1865, and all Policies now effected will Participate.

THE FUND TO BE DIVIDED will be the Profits which have arisen since 15th November, 1860.

A POLICY EFFECTED BEFORE 15th NOVEMBER, 1864, will not only Participate in the Approaching Division of Profits, but will secure One Year's Additional Bonus, at all future Divisions, over Policies of a later date.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is one of the Largest and most Successful of the Life Assurance Institutions of Great Britain.

Its INCOME exceeds FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM, and its Accumulated and Invested Funds amount to upwards of TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF STERLING.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager.

H. JONES WILLIAMS, Resident Secretary.

LONDON—82, King William-street, E.C.

EDINBURGH—3, George-street (Head Office).

DUBLIN—66, Upper Sackville-street.

Further information can be obtained by application at the Company's Offices, or to any of the Agents in the principal towns of England, Scotland, or Ireland.

Third Issue of 10,000 Shares, at Ten Shillings per Share Premium.

THE ESTATES BANK, LIMITED.
(Late the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited.)

Incorporated under the *Companies' Act, 1862*, by which the Liability of Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.

Capital, £500,000, in 50,000 Shares of £10 per Share. Deposit, 10s. per Share on Application, and 10s. per Share on Allotment. Premium, 10s. per Share, to be paid on application. No Calls to exceed 10s. per Share, nor to be at less intervals than Three Months, and not less than Two Calendar Months' notice of each call to be given. It is not intended to call up more than £5 per share at any time.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Hattersley, Esq., Railway Ticket Case Works, Paddington, Middlesex (Chairman).

Job Caudwell, Esq., F.R.S.L., Publisher, 335, Strand, and Haverstock-hill, London (Deputy Chairman).

William Paul Clift, Esq., Merchant, 57, Basinghall-street, London, and Grosvenor Park, Surrey.

William Elgie Corner, Esq. (Messrs. W. E. Corner & Son, Director of the International Shipowners' Association), Shipowner, Leadenhall-street, and Lloyd's.

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Hubert George Grist, Esq. (Messrs. L. Arnett & Co.), Manchester-street, Mary-lebone; and Barnsbury-park, Middlesex.

Edward William Madams, Esq. (Director of the Alliance Shipping Insurance Association), Shipowner, New Cross, Surrey, and Littlehampton, Sussex.

George Henry Money, Esq. (Director of the Bank of Wales), 9, Berkeley-street, Piccadilly, and Carlton Club, London.

SOLICITORS.

Henry Earle, Esq., 29, Bedford-row, London, W.C.

Henry Oldham, Esq., 42, Fleet-street, Dublin.

Robert Augustus Macrory, Esq., Ulster Chambers, Belfast.

Messrs. Adams & Julian, 43, South-mall, Cork.

E. M. Coleman, Esq., 1, Cannon-street, Birmingham.

Messrs. Sharp, Harrison, & Sharp, Southampton.

Messrs. Butler and J. E. Smith, Leeds.

CONSULTING ACTUARY.—W. S. B. Woolhouse, Esq., F.R.A.S., F.S.S.

BROKERS.—John Scott & Son, 14, Telegraph-street, Moorgate-street, London.

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William Hastings, Esq., C.E., Belfast.

Robert Walker, Jun., Esq., Architect, Fitzton-street, Cork.

Messrs. Henry Edwards & Son, 100, Ashted-row, Birmingham.

AUDITORS.

The Rev. Dawson Burns, 335, Strand, and Haverstock-hill.

W. Wellen Smith, Esq., Hemingford-road, Barnsbury-park.

Walter Ludbrook, Esq., 27, Cheapside, and Camden Town, London.

AGENCY SUPERINTENDENT.—Herbert Thompson, Esq., London.

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Mark Ballard, Esq., 10 and 11, York-street, Dublin.

John Griffen, Esq., 8, Summer-hill, Dublin.

William Crowe, Esq., Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, and Foxrock Co. Dublin.

James Charles, Esq., 61, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, and Donny Carny, County Dublin.

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The Rev. John Kinghan, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belfast.

W. J. Nicholl, Esq. (Messrs. Forster, Green, & Co.), College-square East, Belfast.

James Stelfox, Esq., Manager of Gas Works, Belfast.

James Shaw, Esq. (Messrs. Shaw & Finlay), Ann-street, Belfast, and Sydenham, County Down.

Nathaniel Wood, Esq., 12, Donegall-place, Belfast, and Sydenham, County Down.

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Felix Mullan, Esq., J.P., Monkstown, County Cork (Deputy Chairman).

Alexander McOstrich, Esq., J.P. (Messrs. J. Carmichael & Co., Cork and Liverpool), Carrollina.

John Daly, Esq., T.C. (Messrs. John Daly & Co.), 84, Grand Parade, Cork.

Isaac Julian, Esq., Clarence-terrace, Cork.

George Simpson, Esq., T.C. (Messrs. Baker, Simpson, & Co.), Biscuit Manufacturer, Cork; and Bishopsgate-street, London.

William Morgan, Esq., Diamond Hill, Blackrock, County Cork.

NORTH WEST OF IRELAND BRANCH.

Solicitor.—Robert Knox, Esq., Londonderry.

Surveyor.—John G. Ferguson, Esq., Londonderry.

Secretary.—J. H. Bible, Esq., Londonderry.

GENERAL MANAGER AND SECRETARY.—Joseph A. Horner, Esq., F.R.S.L.

OFFICES.

MANAGERS.

London—156, Strand, W.C. J. J. ANDREW.

Dublin—6, D'Olier-street J. A. MOWATT.

Belfast—33, High-street E. ALLWORTHY.

Cork—98, St. Patrick-street ROBERT DAY, Jun.

Birmingham—Bank Chambers, Temple-street F. SCHNADHORST.

With Agencies throughout the United Kingdom.

This Bank was established on the 1st of January, 1864 (under the designation of the Alliance National Land, Building, and Investment Company, Limited), for the purpose of developing, under the Limited Liability Act, the operations of a Land and Building Society, combined with the more profitable business of a Land Mortgage Bank. Nearly £40,000 sterling has been advanced on mortgage since the 1st of January, and is already returning a remunerative rate of interest, whilst a large number of advances on first-class securities are waiting completion. The first capital of the Bank was £100,000, in 10,000 Shares of £10, the whole of which was rapidly subscribed by a body of proprietors, numbering more than 1400. This capital was, however, found totally inadequate to meet the demands on the Mortgage Department alone, and the Directors, consequently, had to forego many advantageous opportunities of profitable investment. The Capital has, therefore, been increased to Half-a-Million in order that the business of the Bank may be developed to its legitimate extent. On the 6th ultimo (September, 1864), the Directors decided to make a second issue of 10,000 Shares; and such is the confidence of the proprietary in the undertaking that, notwithstanding the high rate of discount prevailing, a large proportion thereof have been already taken up, and arrangements have been made for privately placing the remainder. The Directors are now prepared to receive subscriptions from the public for a third issue of 10,000 Shares, at a premium of Ten Shillings per Share.

PROBABLE PROFITS.

Experience has shown that no better means of investment is to be found than is furnished by well-managed Associations of this class. The following are among the dividends that have been realized:—

The London and County Land and Building Company, Limited, pays 20 per cent.

The British Land Company, Limited, pays 15 per cent.

RESOLUTION OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The confidence which the Proprietors have in the success of the Bank is also shown by the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted at the First Ordinary General Meeting, on the 30th June:—

Resolved:—“That the Shareholders are greatly gratified with the success of the first half-year's business of the Company, and hereby pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to extend its operations and increase its prosperity.”

Applications for Shares, accompanied by a deposit of Ten Shillings per share, and the Premium of Ten Shillings per share, must be made through the Secretary or Agents, of whom every information can be obtained.

THE ESTATES BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the DIRECTORS will proceed to ALLOT SHARES on TUESDAY, the 1st of NOVEMBER, 1864, before which date Applications should be sent in.

JOSEPH A. HORNER, General Manager.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE,

No. 50, REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.

ESTABLISHED 1806.

INVESTED CAPITAL, £1,658,353.

ANNUAL INCOME, £195,721.

BONUSES DECLARED, £1,451,157.

CLAIMS PAID SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE OFFICE, £3,572,513.

PRESIDENT.—The Right Honourable EARL GREY.

CHAIRMAN OF DIRECTORS.—FREDERICK SQUIRE, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN.—RICHARD DAWSON, Esq.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.—JOHN A. BEAUMONT, Esq.

The Profits (subject to a trifling deduction) are divided among the Insured.

Examples of Bonuses added to Policies issued by

THE PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE.

Number of Policy.	Date of Policy.	Annual Premium.	Sum Insured.	Amount with Bonus additions.
4,718	1823	194 15 10	5,000	10,632 14 2
3,924	1821	165 4 2	5,000	10,164 19 0
4,937	1824	205 13 4	4,000	9,637 2 2
2,946	1818	184 7 6	5,000	9,254 13 5
5,795	1825	157 1 8	5,000	9,253 5 10
2,027	1816	122 13 4	4,000	8,576 11 2
3,944	1821	49 15 10	1,000	2,498 7 6
788	1808	29 18 4	1,000	2,327 13 5

JOHN HODDINOTT, Secretary.

THE FIFTH DIVISION of PROFIT up to the 20th November, 1862.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION, GRACE-CHURCH-STREET, LONDON.

Established December, 1835.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL LIABILITY.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—SAMUEL HAYHURST LUCAS, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—ROBERT INGHAM, Esq., M.P.

John Bradbury, Esq.

Henry White Castle, Esq.

Thomas Chambers, Esq., Q.C.

Joseph Fell Christy, Esq.

Henry Constable, Esq.

John Feltham, Esq.

Charles Gilpin, Esq., M.P.

Charles Reed, Esq., F.S.A.

Jonathan Thorp, Esq.

Charles Whetham, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Thomas Hodgkin, Esq., M.D. | John Gay, Esq., F.R.C.S.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Amount of profit of the five years ending 20th November, 186

THE IMPERIAL MERCANTILE CREDIT ASSOCIATION
(LIMITED).

Capital Subscribed, £5,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £50 each.
Paid up, £500,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Esq., Chairman.
Xenophon Balli, Esq.
E. J. Coleman, Esq.
Mr. Alderman Dakin.
James Dickson, Esq.
P. D. Hadow, Esq.
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H. D. Seymour, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Thornton, Esq.
F. G. Westmorland, Esq.
Alfred Wilson, Esq.
M. Zarifi, Esq.

BANKERS.

The Bank of England.
The Agric. and Masterman's Bank (Limited).
The Bank of London.
The Union Bank of London.
Sir W. Miles, Bart., & Co., Bristol.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Edwards & Co.; and Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, & Co.

MANAGERS.—Henry J. Barker, Esq.; and T. Fraser Sandeman, Esq.

This Association receives money on deposit at notice, and for fixed periods, on terms to be agreed upon.

Makes advances on approved Securities, and effects purchases and sales of Stocks, Shares, and Debentures.

Negotiates Loans, and undertakes General Financial Business.

Communications to be addressed to the Managers.

By order,

W. C. WINTERBOTTOM, Secretary.

Temporary Offices—Crosby House, 95, Bishops-gate-street-within.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
48, ST. JAMES'S STREET, LONDON, S.W.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot.
Sir Claude Scott, Bart. | Henry Pownall, Esq.

Every information will be readily afforded on application.

HENRY D. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

THE SOUTH KENSINGTON HOTEL,
QUEEN'S GATE TERRACE,
SOUTH KENSINGTON, HYDE PARK, W.

This Hotel is now open, and offers advantages to Families and Gentlemen visiting London, being in close proximity to the Horticultural and Kensington Gardens, Rotten Row, and the Park. The locality is recommended by medical men as a winter residence for those requiring a mild and pure air. Visitors to London are invited to inspect the Hotel.

Important Collection of Rare and Curious Black-Letter Literature, Productions in the Infancy of Printing, Early Editions of the Holy Scriptures, Liturgical and Biblical Works.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 22, Fleet-street, on MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, and three following days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the Choice, Curious, and very VALUABLE LIBRARY of the late CHARLES FREWEN LORD, Esq., of Clifford's-Inn, and 5, Clifton Villas, Maida Hill, which will be found particularly rich in Puritan and Nonconformist Literature—Works by the Martyrs and Clergy of the Church of England, zealous in the Cause of the Reformation—Controversial Treatises relative to the Troubles of Charles the First and Second—Writings by the Heads of Colleges, Fellows, Scholars, and Laymen who were Sequestered, Harassed, Proscribed, &c., in the Times of the Great Rebellion—Works by the Nonjurors, eminent Lawyers and Antiquaries, distinguished in the Civil Commotions, amongst which may be enumerated:—

IN FOLIO: Book of Common Prayer, black letter, known as the Sealed Book, very rare, calf, gilt edges, 1662—Cranmer's Answer to Gardiner, very rare, calf, extra, 1580—Dart's Canterbury Cathedral, plates—Hogarth's Works, upwards of 150 plates, atlas folio, morocco extra—Knight's Ecclesiastical Architecture of Italy, 80 large plates, 2 vols., morocco—Bernardi Epistola, rare specimen of early typography, 1468—Speed's History of Great Britain, calf extra—Jewell's Works, black letter, calf, gilt—Erasmus's New Testament, dedicated to Edward the Sixth, black letter, calf, 1551—Caryl's Exposition of the Book of Job, 4 vols., calf—Biblia Sacra Latina, Venet., 1476—Thomæ Aquinatis Catena Aurea in IV. Evangelia, Venet., 1482—Keach's Scripture Metaphora, best edition, calf, 1772—Vestiges of Old London, 37 etchings, morocco—Missale Speciale, gothic type, 1500—Foxe's Book of Martyrs, black letter, 3 vols., original oak binding, 1631—Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, calf, gilt, 1714—Leslie's Works, 2 vols., calf, gilt, 1721—Sermones Thesauri, gothic type, printed by Koberger, 1496—Whitgift's (Abp.) Defense, black letter, 1574—Weever's Funeral Monuments, calf antique, 1631.

IN QUARTO: Shakespeare's Plays, from the text of Johnson and Steevens, plates by Heath, Fuseli, and Stothard, together with Boydell's set of plates, 7 vols., Russia extra, with borders of gold on the sides—Biblia Sacra Latina, Vulgate Editionis, morocco antique, very rare, 1489—Lewis's Topographical Dictionary—Britton's Fine Arts of the English School, plates—Hogarth's Works, morocco—Bagster's Polyglot Bible—Neal's Puritans, 2 vols.—Jackson's Ancient Kingdoms, 3 vols., calf—Antiquarian Repertory, plates, 4 vols., Russia—Wycliffe's New Testament, beautifully printed by Whittingham, from Lea Wilson's copy, morocco, Pickering, 1848—Trilogium Animæ, Gothic Type, Nuremb., 1498—Bryant's Ancient Mythology, plates, 3 vols., calf—Cook's Voyages, numerous plates, with the Atlas, 9 vols., calf—Calmet's Biblical Dictionary, by Charles Taylor, 200 plates, 5 vols., calf.

IN OCTAVO: Rawlinson's Herodotus, 4 vols., calf extra—Shakespeare's Plays, by Reed, 21 vols., large paper, Russia—Milton's Works, by Todd, 6 vols., large paper, Russia—Wall on Infant Baptism, 4 vols., cloth gilt—Sterne's Works, best Edition, 4 vols., calf extra—Friends in Council, 4 vols., calf extra—Macaulay's Essays, 3 vols., calf extra—Prescott's Mexico, 3 vols., calf extra—Hallam's Works, 6 vols., calf extra—Pictorial Edition of Shakespeare, 8 vols., bound in 17, green morocco, extra—Arabian Nights, pictorial edition, 3 vols., citron morocco extra—Spectator, Tatler, and Guardian, 14 vols., large paper, Russia extra—Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, by Dallaway, 150 portraits by Finden, 5 vols., turkey, morocco extra—Hearne's Metrical Chronicles, 4 vols., turkey, morocco extra—Foxe's Book of Martyrs, by Townsend, 8 vols.—Pictorial Edition of the Holy Bible, 4 vols.—Müller's Dorians, 2 vols.—Beloe's Anecdotes, 6 vols.—Locke's Works, with his Life, by Lord King, 11 vols., calf extra—Sussex Archaeological Collection, 5 vols.—Mitford's Greece, by Lord Redesdale, 8 vols., morocco—Jeffrey's (Lord) Contributions to the Edinburgh Review, 3 vols., calf extra—Gibbon's Rome, by Dean Milman, Guizot, and Dr. Smith, 8 vols., calf extra—Todd's Milton, new edition, 4 vols., calf extra—Maxwell's Life of Wellington, 3 vols., calf extra—Brown's (Sir J.) Works, best edition, 4 vols., morocco—Johnson's (Dr.) Works, 11 vols., morocco—Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History, by Soames, best edition, 4 vols., calf extra—Fuller's Church History, by Brewer, best edition, 6 vols., calf gilt—Robin Hood, by Gutlet, illustrated by Fairholt, 2 vols., calf antique—Ritson's Works, 7 vols., Melville's Sermons, 5 vols., calf antique—Lardner's (Dr. N.) Works, 10 vols., calf gilt—Middleton's Dramatic Works, by Dyce, 5 vols., large paper, morocco—Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, 5 vols.—Smyth's (Prof.) Lectures, 5 vols., calf extra—Chaucer's Romaunt of the Rose, &c., by Sir H. Nicolas, 3 vols.; and many others, mostly best editions, and bound in the first style, by Aitken, Clarke and Bedford, Fosbrooke, Hayday, Kalthoer, Kelly, Lewis, Mackenzie, Meyer, Nutt & Son, Orrin & Co., Rivière, Silani, Wright, Zaehnsdorf, and other equally eminent binders, together with the first-class Spanish Mahogany Bookcases, Library Furniture, &c.

Catalogues (which are now ready) may be obtained at the Rooms, and at the offices of Messrs. Cole & Jones, 15, Old Jewry Chambers, Solicitors for the Administratrix.

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AND OTLEY'S,

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SINGLE SUBSCRIPTION, ONE GUINEA.

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The collection of STANDARD WORKS in ENGLISH and FOREIGN Literature is large, and has been accumulating since 1786.

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LIMITED.

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NEW OXFORD STREET, October, 1864.

PATENT ACHROMATIC STEREOSCOPES.

"Having used your Patent Achromatic Stereoscope, I consider it the best Lenticular Stereoscope that I have seen, both in its optical and mechanical arrangements."—Sir DAVID BREWSTER, F.R.S., &c.

"The result is a perfection beyond which it is hardly possible to carry the Stereoscope."—*Athenaeum*.

SMITH, BECK, & BECK,

31, CORNHILL, E.C.

FOR FAMILY ARMS.—NOTICE.—Just complete, a valuable INDEX, containing the Arms, Crests, and Mottoes of nearly every family in England, Scotland, and Ireland; the result of thirty years' labour. Extracted from public and private records, church windows, monumental brasses, and other places, all over the kingdom. Families desirous of knowing their correct crest, should send name and county. Plain sketch, 3s. 6d.; coloured, 6s. Arms, Crest, and Motto beautifully painted, with heraldic description, 12s. Pedigrees traced. The origin of Family Names; Wills searched; Arms impaled and quartered. The Manual of Heraldry, 400 engravings, 3s. 6d., post-free, by T. CULLETON, Genealogist, and Lecturer on Heraldry, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane.

JUST PUBLISHED, in Relief Printed in various Colours, the following Monograms, Crests, &c., suitable for albums:—

2 Sheets.—The Monograms, Arms, and Crowns of the Queen, the late Prince Consort, and all the Royal Family.

5 Sheets.—The Monograms and Crowns of the Emperor, all the French Royal Family, and Nobility of France.

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15 Sheets.—The Crests and Mottoes used by Her Majesty's Regiments throughout the world.

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6 Sheets.—The Arms, Supporters, and Coronets of every Duke and Marquis.

90 Sheets.—The Coronets, Monograms, and Arms of Earls, Barons, and British Commoners, many of which are from original manuscripts at the College of Arms, British Museum, church monuments, and other places.

This rare and valuable collection of Family Crests, never before known to the public, is sold at 1s. per sheet; 12 sheets, 9s.; 12 dozen sheets, £3. 12s., being the whole series of 1,728 different Crests, post-free. By T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver and Diesinker by appointment to Her Majesty, 30th April, 1852; to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales; and Her Majesty's Government, 25, Cranbourn-street, corner of St. Martin's-lane.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE, for Engraving Arms on Stone, Steel, and Silver, according to the law, of Garter and Ulster King-at-Arms, by Authority. Crest on Seals or Rings, 7s. 6d.; Book-Plate engraved with Arms and Crest, 15s.; Crest-Plate, 5s.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to the Queen, by authority (April 30, 1852), and Diesinker to the Board of Trade, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane) W.C.

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